

STANDARD PIANOS.  
IF YOU WILL COME THIS WEEK  
We Offer  
THREE BIG BARGAINS  
In  
SQUARE GRAND  
Pianos  
All in perfect order and condition. One of them a Weber.  
PRICES:  
\$75, \$100 AND \$200  
ON INSTALLMENT PLAN!  
BARTLETT'S MUSIC HOUSE,  
103 N. Spring st.

AMUSEMENTS.  
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—  
McLain & Leeman, Managers.  
THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 30  
Three Nights—Saturday Matinee.  
The Original Version of the Famous Play—  
THE CROOKED LANE  
Acted Only by Mr. John Stetson's Company of Players from the Globe Theater, Boston.  
A Clever Play!  
Emotional! Brilliant!  
A Strong Play!  
Powerful! Successful!  
"A Good Man Should Marry None but a Good Woman."  
SPECIAL NOTICE—Owing to the length of the play the curtain will rise at 8 o'clock, evenings, and 2 o'clock, Matinee.

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A play of consummate cleverness with a remarkable cast.  
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Seats ready Monday, March 27.

PEOPLE'S AMPHITHEATER—  
N. Main, near First.  
L. A. King & Co., Props. Chas. A. Doyle, Mgr.  
Strictly Moral and Keen.  
Matinee Today at 2:15 p.m. Performance To-night at 8:15.  
Another Available of Attractions Comprising  
Circus, acrobats and gymnasts.  
And specialty features, including:  
The Monella Family, intertropical acrobats.  
Brothers Farnum, premier acrobats and gymnasts.  
Lola Flavers, skirt and serpentine dancer.  
The Leone, famous dancing lancers.  
Prof. Gleason's prize performing dogs.  
Al Williams, cartoonist and "chuck" talker.  
Prices 10c, 20c and 30c. Bring the children.

ATHLETIC PARK—  
GRAND OPENING—  
BASEBALL  
Saturday and Sunday, March 25-26.  
LOS ANGELES CHAMPIONS VS. STOCKTON!  
LOS ANGELES VS. OAKLAND,  
March 29, 30, 31, April 1, 2.  
LOS ANGELES VS. SAN FRANCISCO,  
April 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.  
Admission 50c, 10c, 25c, 50c, and holidays excepted. Friday ladies free.

Y. M. C. A. AUDITORIUM.  
Broadway near Second st.  
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 27.  
Under the auspices of the Ladies Auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A.  
An appearance of the Eastern Favorite, MISS CARRIE.  
WELL KNOWN LOCAL TALENT.  
Admission, 50 cents.  
JOHN F. BRADDOCK, Manager.  
Seats can be reserved on and after Saturday, March 25, at J. B. Brown's Music Store, 111 N. Spring st., without extra charge.

HOTELS.  
THE HOLLENBECK—  
The Largest and Best Hotel in Los Angeles.  
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.  
Liberal Management! Reasonable Rates!  
Headquarters for Tourists and Commercial Men.  
A. C. BILKIE & CO., Proprietors.  
HOLLENBECK HOTEL CAFE—  
The Finest Restaurant in So. Cal.  
J. E. AULL, Proprietor.  
Catering for Weddings and Parties in or out of the City.  
OYSTERS 50c DOZEN.  
H. HOTEL VERNON (EUROPEAN)  
4227 to 4233 Wabash ave., Chicago.  
Excellent Restaurant in Connection.  
Are you coming to the Chicago World's Columbian Exposition? If so, secure your accommodations at once. This elegant, new hotel of 108 choice rooms is situated in the most select residence location in Chicago, 20 minutes from city or World's Fair grounds, on elevated road, steam and cable cars, for references and terms, address  
ALBERT MENDEL,  
Proprietor and Owner,  
4227 Wabash ave., CHICAGO.

16 MILES FROM LOS ANGELES, AT THE foot of Mt. San Antonio, 1100 feet elevation, 24 daily trains, pure mountain water and air tonic for all ailments; it has less fog, wind, mud and dampness, and more sunshine than any town in California.  
THE GRAND VIEW HOTEL, MONROVIA.  
Is first-class. Rates \$7 per week, upward.  
ROSEWELL HOTEL, RIVERSIDE, CAL.  
When you visit Riverside, stop at "The Rosewell." First-class. Rates, \$1.50 and \$2.  
E. J. DAVIS, Prop.

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TURNER HALL.  
F. U. V. TWELFTH ANNIVERSARY  
GRAND  
DANCE  
GERMAN LADIES BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.  
Monday Evening, April 3, 1893.  
Admission, gentleman and lady, \$1.50.

DRY GOODS.  
J. M. HALE & CO.  
107-109 North Spring st.  
In Spring Dress Goods arriving daily. We are now prepared to show all the newest designs for spring wear, latest weaves in iridescent silk and wool suitings, Bourette effects, two-toned Glorias, the new Crocodile weaves, new trimmings, silks, iridescent Bengalines, Taffetas in glaze effects, new India and Japanese silks, plain and figured. A very handsome line of Dress Gowns just received at popular prices. 75c, 85c, 10c, 12 1/2c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 35c, 40c and 50c per yard. New Hercules Braids in Scotch plaid effects, one of the latest novelties. Our goods being bought direct, we are in a position to name the LOWEST PRICES. Wednesday of each week a Special Sales Day: extra inducements offered to close buyers. Selling for cash enables us to sell on a smaller margin of profit than any house doing a credit business dare do.

NOVELTIES!  
In Spring Dress Goods arriving daily. We are now prepared to show all the newest designs for spring wear, latest weaves in iridescent silk and wool suitings, Bourette effects, two-toned Glorias, the new Crocodile weaves, new trimmings, silks, iridescent Bengalines, Taffetas in glaze effects, new India and Japanese silks, plain and figured. A very handsome line of Dress Gowns just received at popular prices. 75c, 85c, 10c, 12 1/2c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 35c, 40c and 50c per yard. New Hercules Braids in Scotch plaid effects, one of the latest novelties. Our goods being bought direct, we are in a position to name the LOWEST PRICES. Wednesday of each week a Special Sales Day: extra inducements offered to close buyers. Selling for cash enables us to sell on a smaller margin of profit than any house doing a credit business dare do.

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LAST DAY.  
The Grand Finale in a Year's Legislation.  
Large Number of Appropriations Made for Naught.  
The 50-cent Tax Limit Cuts a Large Figure in the Case.  
Some of the Measures That Were Signed—Reasons Given Why the State Executive Officer Vetoes Bill.  
By Telegraph to The Times.  
SACRAMENTO, March 25.—[By The Associated Press.] At 1 o'clock this afternoon the Governor had concluded signing all the bills he intended to sign. He affixed his signature to ninety-two measures, leaving unsigned sixty bills, about twenty of which relate to claims and appropriations, which he was compelled to pocket in order to come within the 50-cent limit.  
The Governor signed the Public Works Bill, with the understanding that not more than \$10,000 of the \$30,000 appropriated should be expended. The General Appropriation Bill was not objected to in any item.  
Among the bills signed by the Governor are the following:  
Establish a board of parole commissioners for the state, and government of prisoners; compelling savings banks to publish a sworn statement of all unclaimed deposits; appropriating money to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases; establishing a state mining bureau; amending the act regulating the sale of olive oil; establishing a tax on collateral inheritance; appropriating bills for the various State asylums and reform schools; providing for payment of police in cities of between ten and thirty thousand inhabitants; providing for the preservation of game birds and animals; the act establishing school districts, including cities of the fifth-class, to issue bonds for school purposes, and repealing former act; providing for the sale of railroad and other franchises; regulating the practice of medicine and surgery; relating to the establishment of agricultural districts; to prevent the spread of disease among cattle; abolishing the State Board of Forestry, and creating a commission for building and loan associations.  
BILLS UNSIGNED.  
Among the bills remaining unsigned are the \$250,000 appropriation for a public building in San Francisco, the Jordan claim of \$50,000, the appropriation of \$800,000 for improving San Diego Harbor, and the Mullen claim of \$40,000; the act to appropriate money for the support of indigent persons afflicted with incurable diseases; the act to establish and maintain a bureau of labor statistics; the act to encourage the formation of county mutual insurance companies; the act to attach part of the territory comprising the county of San Diego to the county of San Bernardino; the act to appropriate money for the survey, location and construction of a free wagon road from Martinez to Yosemite Valley; the act to prevent delinquency in the manufacture and sale of butter and cheese; the act to provide for the incorporation of mutual fire insurance companies; the act conferring to the city of Oakland possession and control of its water front and tide lands; the act to encourage the formation of city and county reform schools for juvenile offenders; the act relating to the sale of real property for delinquent taxes and redemption and release of such property; the act in relation to and prescribing the conditions upon which certain foreign insurance companies may transact business in the State; the act to establish the California State Raisin Growers' and Packers' Association.  
FAILED TO SIGN.  
The Governor's Reasons for Pocketing  
SACRAMENTO, March 25.—[By The Associated Press.] Gov. Markham, in publishing the list of bills which he failed to sign, has accompanied each bill with a brief statement of his reasons for disapproving the same.  
WOMAN SUFFRAGE.  
He says of the act to enfranchise women citizens of this state: "This bill is so unfortunately drawn as not to effect the object sought to be attained, that of allowing women to vote at elections held solely for the election of school officers. Under its terms, even if it could be held to be effective for any purpose, it is doubtful, there would be no way of affording women an opportunity to vote for school officers without giving them the right and opportunity to vote for all other officers to be elected for the same election, as, under the Australian ballot system, they must be furnished with a ticket, which, in every instance, would be for all the officers to be elected; and they would be subjected to the same scrutiny as they would be if they voted for school officers, and be enabled to vote for the entire list of officers, if they so desired."  
LEGAL NOTICES.  
The Governor says of the act to provide for the publication of legal notices: "This bill, in my judgment, is of a mischievous character. In that it carried into effect it would largely tend to defeat the intention and purpose of the law—that of affording those interested a knowledge of proceedings affecting important rights and giving the same the widest circulation and most extensive advertising."  
CLEAR LAKE.  
Upon the bill granting to Lake county a body of water known as Clear Lake, he says: "This bill undertakes to transfer to the county of Lake the title of the State to a large inland body of water known as Clear Lake. The purposes of this proposed legislation are not stated, nor in any manner limited. Conceding the power of the Legislature to thus grant away property of the State held by virtue of her sovereignty, which is doubtful, I am of the opinion that the precedent is a dangerous one to establish, especially where, as here, there is nothing to indicate the purpose to be effected and no protecting limit to guard the rights of the people in the subject matter of the grant."  
LABOR STATISTICS.  
Of the bill to amend the act entitled "An act to establish and support a bureau of labor statistics," he says: "By this bill it is sought to make the Commissioner of Labor Statistics an elective office. It was during the present session of the Legislature seriously discussed whether the Bureau of Labor Statistics as at present constituted is of any value whatever to the laboring class of the State, and it does not seem to me, therefore, that it is an opportune time to make the change provided for in this law."  
OAKLAND'S WATER FRONT.  
The act conferring to the city of Oakland the right of possession and control of the water front and tide lands as an inalienable trust for public use and benefit, receives the following comment: "For like reasons as actuated me in withholding my approval from the Clear Lake Bill, and in view of the recent ruling of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Chicago Lake front case, I deem this bill dangerous in principle. It may be further suggested that if the State has the power, as is assumed by this bill, to pass title to this water front, which she holds as public trust, then it is a matter of history that she has already parted with that title by the act of 1852, by which it is granted to the city of Oakland, which it seems to me, needs no confirmation. If, however, the State has not the power to thus grant away her title, then the present act is useless and meaningless, and would, if signed by me, be no more than waste paper. Again, as a matter of public policy, why should the State make a special grant of this grant to any municipality, when it has been and is the declared policy in all other instances to delegate trusts of this character through the instrumentality of her own chosen officers, who are directly responsible to her, as for instance, the San Francisco Harbor water front, and those of San Diego and Humboldt."  
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANIES.  
The Governor says upon the act to provide for the incorporation of mutual fire insurance companies and the act authorizing the formation of county mutual insurance companies, regulating the transaction of their business and defining the duties of the officers thereof: "These bills undertake to provide for the organization of fire insurance companies solely upon the mutual plan, without specifying any details. The provisions of these measures are, in my judgment, in several material respects repugnant to the provisions of the Constitution of the State, and of corporations. The Constitution would seem, for instance, to require corporations of this character to have capital stock to provide for individual responsibilities of the stockholders and to permit particular stockholders to cumulate their stock. In this and various other respects these acts are not in conformity with the requirements. In other respects the bills exempt the corporations to be organized under them from general provisions governing insurance companies. There are many ways in which legislation upon this subject might have materially benefited the people, such, for instance, as a law requiring insurance companies to issue valid policies and provide for collection from foreign corporations of income tax, as provided in nearly every other State in the Union, and which would return to the State an annual revenue of from \$150,000 to \$200,000. To my mind, to attempt to put into operation laws such as these would simply lead to confusion and disaster."  
DELINQUENT TAXES.  
The Governor says of the bill relating to the sale of real property for delinquent taxes and redemption and release of such property: "While I was primarily inclined to look favorably upon this measure, I have received from the State Controller so strong a protest against its provisions, and presenting reasons so convincing to my mind, that I have been constrained to the ultimate conclusion that its effect would be very detrimental to the interests of the people of the State. The objections of the Controller are, in brief: 'First, that there are now standing in the hands of the State over \$2,000,000 of property sold to the State for delinquencies, which now escapes taxation, and that the direct effect of this bill would be to increase the amount of property so escaping taxation; second, doing away with the notice to delinquent taxpayers would work a great hardship, and in many instances, gross injustice; third, that amount of delinquent taxes released would be greatly increased, thus resulting in large deficiencies in the State and county treasuries; fourth, that no corresponding benefit would accrue to taxpayers, as was doubtless the object of the bill, to compensate these evils.'"  
For these reasons I have withheld my approval from the bill.  
RAISIN-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.  
The Governor gives the following explanation of his failure to approve the bill establishing the California State Raisin-growers' and Packers' Association: "Section 8 provided that when any submission shall have been made and final award rendered, on filing of such award with the clerk of the superior court, execution may issue therefor the same as if it was a judgment rendered by such court, and such award shall thenceforth have force and effect as such judgment, and shall be entered upon the judgment docket of said superior court. There are many other sections of the bill that I might quote, but it is not necessary to show that this bill undertakes to create tribunals other than those provided for in the Constitution and to vest in them powers now vested in the State and county courts. This is clearly unconstitutional."  
FIFTY-CENT LIMIT.  
A Statement from the Governor With Figures Attached.  
SACRAMENTO, March 25.—[By The Associated Press.] Gov. Markham makes the following statement in regard to the 50-cent limit: "The amount which must be raised by the State Board of Equalization under existing laws, and which could properly be considered as a charge against the 50-cent limit is \$5,917,428.40; the amount of the general appropriation bill is \$4,667,940; special appropriations for new buildings, deficiencies, and claims, \$1,635,773.42; total, \$12,221,141.82. The amount that can be raised by the 50-cent tax upon each \$100 of the assessed valuation of property in the State for the year 1892, which must be taken as a basis for this calculation, is \$12,120,254. This includes the \$30,000, the full amount of the appropriation in bill No. 596, authorizing a commissioner of public works, which I signed with the understanding that an amount not exceeding \$10,000 is to be used, as it does not seem to me that more than that amount can possibly be judiciously expended. However, Senate Bill 389, which provides for the appointment of a debt commission, and other officials, might require the expenditure of money, and which is not included in the amount of the tax levy bill. Should the action of the Federal Government not be used of the appropriation in the former bill, it will be sufficient to meet all possible expenditures under the debt bill. As will be seen by the above statement of appropriations, as compared with the 50-cent limit, there are no funds

THE GOVERNOR PUT THE FINISHING TOUCHES TO THE YEAR'S LEGISLATION.  
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4:30 O'CLOCK A.M.  
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OPEN DOORS.

The Bering Sea Discussions Will Be Made Public.

The Exact Points of Contention To Be Arbitrated.

Where the Alaskan Fur Seal Is Brought, Born and Reared.

Arguments of the American Diplomats—Some of the Points in the Case England Will Attempt to Make Clear.

By Telegram to The Times.

NEW YORK, March 25.—[By The Associated Press.] The Herald's Paris cable says: At a meeting on Thursday night the Bering Sea arbitrators decided that its sittings will not be held behind closed doors. This permits making public the exact points of contention.

Briefly stated, the case of the United States is that the Alaskan fur seal is brought, born and reared only upon the Pribilof Islands, to which they return each spring to spend several months consorting together. That while at these islands, the seal is easily controlled, and that discrimination can be and has been exercised. While absent from the islands during a migration, which reaches as far south as the coast of California, they land on no other shore and mingle with no other herd of fur seals; that because of these habits the Alaskan herd and each individual of it is the property of the United States. The methods employed by the open sealers are attacked by the American Government as destructive, wasteful and exterminating. It is claimed a large percentage of the seals killed by open sea hunters are females, the majority of which are about to become, or are mothers. The destruction of the pregnant female causes the death of unborn young. The death of a mother seal, killed while in search of food in the waters of Bering Sea, destroys the offspring of the seal.

It is further claimed that many seals shot in the open sea by hunters escape mortally wounded or sink before the hunter reaches them. Open-sea sealing, it is argued, will result in the destruction of the herd in the near future. On the islands only a limited number of male seals are killed. As the seal is polygamous, a large number of males can be killed without affecting the birth rate of the herd.

On these facts the American Government claims, from the nature of the industry established on the islands, that the United States has the right to protect and preserve these seals where they may be found, as the animals can only be killed in United States territory without danger of extermination.

It is also claimed that owing to a long period of gestation, pelagic sealing cannot at any time be otherwise than destructive, dangerous and wasteful, and should be prohibited.

The case of Great Britain, on the other hand, is that the Alaskan seals have not the characteristics of animals that can be made subject to property; that it is not certain they land only upon Pribilof Islands, or that they do not intermingle with the Russian seal herd, or that they are pelagic in nature and therefore should be treated as fish rather than land animals; that many of the propositions essential to the position taken by the United States are unproved or contrary to the facts as to pelagic sealing. It is claimed the destructiveness and wastefulness have been greatly exaggerated, and that it is the legitimate right of the United States to take seals, and can be prosecuted without danger of exterminating the herd.

Much importance is also given by the British government to jurisdictional claims over Bering Sea, but this appears to be treated by the United States as a secondary question. Both nations concede the seals have decreased, the United States charging such decrease to the destruction of the producing seal by the open sea sealing. Great Britain claims the present condition has been caused by the excessive number of males killed on the islands and the injurious effect of the methods there employed.

THE CITRUS FAIR.

The Colton Show Brought to a Successful Conclusion.

COLTON (Cal.), March 25.—[Special.] The attendance at the Citrus Fair today, the closing day, was somewhat of a disappointment to the management, and the absence of the regular musical programme in the afternoon was equally disappointing to the visitors, who did not know there was to be none. In the evening, however, there was a good crowd present, and the Redlands orchestra enlivened the occasion with some excellent music.

The surprise of the day was the arrival of an excellent display of World's Fair fruit, brought by T. J. Mellen of Melrose Heights in the Yucaipa Valley near Beaumont. It consisted of a number of glass jars of preserved fruits and a large collection of boxes of magnificent dried fruits. It is unfortunate that this display could not have been here during all the exhibition.

The fair was brought to a successful close tonight. The total gate receipts were \$2200.

THURSDAY'S CYCLONE.

Further Reports of the Damage to Property.

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It is further claimed that many seals shot in the open sea by hunters escape mortally wounded or sink before the hunter reaches them. Open-sea sealing, it is argued, will result in the destruction of the herd in the near future. On the islands only a limited number of male seals are killed. As the seal is polygamous, a large number of males can be killed without affecting the birth rate of the herd.

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## ARIZONA DAY.

Secretary Hoke Smith Has a "New Departure."

He Will Hold a Reception on Monday for Arizona People.

New Civil Service Rules Sprung on the Active Office-seeker.

A Diplomat from Brazil Dies Suddenly—Lamont Says He is Enjoying Good Health and Does Not Intend to Resign.

By Telegraph to the Times.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—[By the Associated Press.] Secretary Hoke Smith has inaugurated another new departure. He has announced that on next Monday afternoon at 5 o'clock he desires to see at his office all persons who wish to be heard on the subject of appointments to official positions in the Territory of Arizona. Secretary Smith is of the opinion that much valuable time may thus be saved, and a better knowledge of the several candidates obtained than by the usual methods.

THE NEW AT THE STATE DEPARTMENT. There was a larger number of office-seekers at the State Department today than on any previous day for a week or more.

After lunch Secretary Gresham was compelled to succumb to a hard cold and headache, and retired to his apartments at the Arlington. He did not abandon all work, however, and, it is believed, with Sunday's quiet and rest, he will be able to resume work at the department on Monday.

THE PRESIDENT'S INTENTIONS. As to the applicants for the positions of Pension Commissioner and Public Printer, the President said this morning that he will not fill those offices for some time, as he wished to give careful consideration to the claims of applicants.

CONSUL AT GLASGOW. The President has decided to appoint Allan P. Morse of Michigan Consul at Glasgow. His principal opponent for the place was Owsley of Illinois, who formerly held the place.

POSTMASTERS APPOINTED. Thirty-three fourth-class postmasters have been appointed, of which number ten were to fill vacancies caused by the removal of incumbents.

UNITED STATES TREASURER. SEATTLE (Wyo.) March 25.—E. O. Graves, president of Washington National Bank and of the Chamber of Commerce, mentioned as being the accepted candidate for the United States Treasury, says he has no private advice as to the matter. Some of his friends have been urging him to "run" for the place, though he is not certain he would accept it if tendered. He was twenty years connected with the Treasury Department, and for two years as Assistant Treasurer.

ANOTHER AMBASSADOR. The French Minister joins Sir Julian Pauncefote.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—[By the Associated Press.] J. Patenotre, the French Minister to Washington, called at the State Department this morning and notified Secretary Gresham that his government had raised his mission to the rank of an embassy. As a result of this action on the part of the French government it is believed the rank of Eustis, the newly appointed Minister to France, will be raised to that of ambassador.

One result of the advancement of Sir Julian Pauncefote and Patenotre to the rank of ambassadors will be the reorganization of the Diplomatic Corps in Washington, and Sir Julian becomes dean by virtue of his rank, followed by Patenotre. Seven European powers, which maintain ambassadors at each other's capitals, will, it is said, be soon represented at Washington by diplomatic agents of that rank.

The Senators are united in the belief that if the President sees fit to promote a United States minister to the rank of ambassador, such a promotion will amount to a new appointment, and must be subjected to the approval of the Senate.

A rumor, with many elements of probability, was current in the corridors of the State Department today that W. C. Whitney of New York will succeed Robert T. Lincoln at the court of St. James. The only doubt in the matter is in regard to Mr. Whitney's wishes. There is no question but that he will be appointed, providing the office is acceptable to him.

A late dispatch says: "In reference to the rumor that ex-Secretary William C. Whitney will be appointed Ambassador to Great Britain, it is stated, on unquestionable authority, that neither Whitney or any other man has been selected for the position. In fact, it is asserted positively, on the same authority, that the matter of appointing a successor to Lincoln has not been considered."

TREATY WITH RUSSIA. Protests of Polish-Americans Against Its Ratification.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—[By the Associated Press.] Peter Klobassa, City Treasurer of Chicago and a prominent Polish citizen there, called on President Cleveland this afternoon and presented a protest against the exchange of ratifications of the extradition treaty between the United States and Russia, which were adopted unanimously at a mass meeting of Polish-American citizens of Chicago. Cleveland asked Klobassa if he was acquainted with the provisions of the treaty. He received a negative reply, and Cleveland assured him that the interests of Polish-Americans were quite safe.

CIVIL SERVICE RULES. Treasury Department Regulations of Interest to Office-seekers.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—[By the Associated Press.] There are on file in the Treasury Department 100 applications for appointments as chiefs of divisions. So far no appointments of this class have been made. Many applicants have been surprised to learn that even this class of positions are within the civil service rules, or partially so. The latest Treasury Department regulations contain the following:

"Hereafter no person shall be appointed chief of division in this department unless he shall first satisfy the Board of Examiners of his fitness for that position, provided that chiefs of divisions of special agents, chief of the secret service division, and chief of mail division may, in the discretion of the Secretary, be appointed as at the present time. Examination for this purpose will be non-competitive and not technical and shall be practical in its character, and so far as may

be, shall relate to matters which will fairly test the capacity and fitness of the person examined to discharge the duties of the office to which he is to be appointed. The board of examiners for examination of such persons shall be constituted as follows: Assistant secretary in charge of appointments, chief of bureau in which the person is to be appointed, or chief clerk of department wherein such person is to be appointed, chief of division in secretary's office and treasury examiner. United States special agents, too, have to go under an examination, before appointment, to determine their qualifications. The rule reads: "Hereafter no person shall be appointed as special agent of the Treasury Department unless his fitness has been ascertained by suitable tests." Those who apply for these positions will, therefore, be subjected to such examination as may be necessary to ascertain whether they are possessed of the requisite qualifications. Appointments will be conferred probationary for six months with employment for the future to be dependent upon the fitness of the appointee for the work assigned him. The examining board of special agents to be constituted as follows: Assistant secretary in charge of customs, chief of division of special agents and treasury examiner.

## SUDDEN DEATH.

Baron Audrada of Brazil Stricken With Apoplexy.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—[By the Associated Press.] Baron Audrada, the Brazilian envoy here on a special mission, was stricken with apoplexy and paralysis last night, and lies at his rooms in a critical condition. He fell at the entrance to the National Theater, at the close of the performance, which he attended.

He is the oldest diplomat in the Brazilian service. He is at the head of the commission to present the Brazilian side of the controversy between his country and Argentine Republic over the boundary line in the mission country.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Baron Audrada died at 9:15 o'clock this evening at the Arlington Hotel.

## WASHINGTON NOTES.

Happenings in the Departments and About the City.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—[By the Associated Press.] At the close of business today the Treasury Department had on hand \$7,000,000 of free gold. Secretary Carlisle declined several offers of gold during the week, and accepts now only the most advantageous offers.

The Gridiron Club gave a dinner at the Arlington tonight. Among the guests were Vice-President Stevenson, Secretaries Carlisle, Hoke Smith and J. Sterling Morton, Gen. Schofield, Admiral Jouett and numerous other prominent public men.

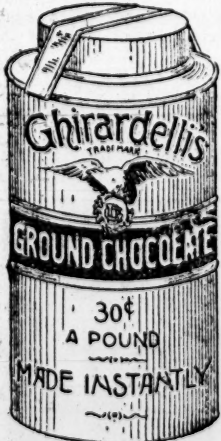
A cablegram was received at the Department of State this afternoon from Minister Durham, at Port au Prince, Hayti, stating that insurgents had crossed the Haytian frontier from San Domingo and that a decisive battle was reported. The dispatch added that Haytian troops would be sent to the frontier.

Lamont's Health.

New York, March 25.—Col. Lamont was seen today in regard to the report that he was in poor health. He said: "I never felt better in my life than I do today. I am not sick, and I do not intend to be sick. I also have no intention of resigning my office. I shall be here for a couple of days and shall then return to my duties in Washington."

## EARLY MORNING

A healthful, comfortable life depends upon the morning meal—breakfast. Chocolate—rich, nourishing, delicious beverage. It is food and drink. It nourishes, fattens, sustains, tickles the palate—it is the best of all breakfast foods—good chocolate.



## GHIRARDELLI'S GROUND CHOCOLATE

Is an inspiration—it combines the strength and the nutrition of cocoa—the richness and flavor of chocolate—above all it is made instantly—a little milk, a little fire—a little stirring, that's all—a cup of delicious chocolate results. Thirty cents a can.



Beautiful Women Use Dr. Simms' Safe Arsenic Complexion Wafers

To remove PIMPLES, FRECKLES, MOLES, BLEMISHES, and CLEAR THE SKIN. Warranted harmless. Get the genuine, made by Thumler & Co., 34 W. Monroe, Chicago. At druggists, or mailed on receipt of price, \$1.00 per box.

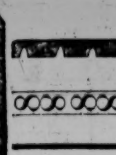
For sale by GODFREY & MOORE, 108 S. Spring st., opp. Hotel Nadeau, Los Angeles, Cal.

## LIVER

All Pills leave you constipated. Prentiss Rectifying Pill will not—try them and see for yourself. Cures biliousness, indigestion and diabetes. See a box. All druggists.

## Manhood Restored

By Dr. Bell's German Extract. DR. BELL'S GERMAN EXTRACT cures all secret, private, and skin diseases: blood poison, piles, running sores and ulcers, female complaints, etc. G. G. G. in 3 or 4 days. Cures warranted. For sale only at the old reliable BERLIN DRUG STORE, 595 South Spring street, Los Angeles, Cal., &c.



Jacoby Brothers

Jacoby Brothers



WE ARE  
WIDE ★ AWAKE!

—AND—  
Early in the Field

With a Spring Stock of Clothing, Hat, Shoes and Furnishings of the Very Highest Quality!

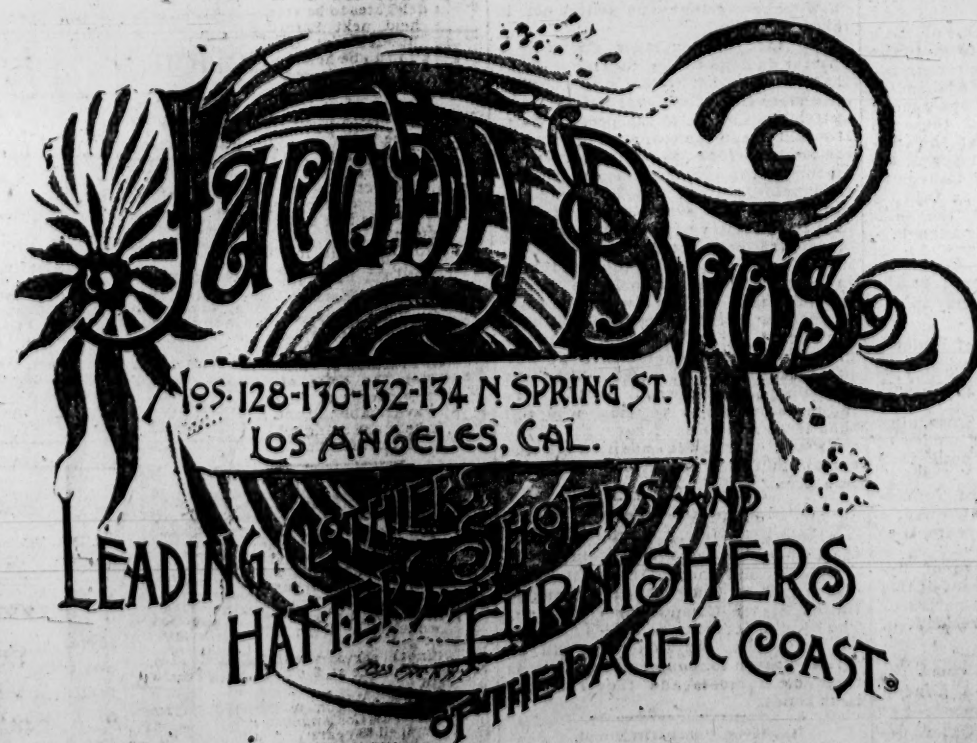
Our special effort for the spring season is to increase the purchasing power of your dollars with the greatest values ever offered for your money. Day and night during the past month have our army of employees been kept busy as bees unpacking, marking and arranging upon our counters and shelves a Quarter of a Million Dollar Stock of Spring goods, and today announce that we are ready to show you the largest, finest, handsomest and most complete stock of fine, new, bright and fresh spring Clothing, Hats, Shoes and Furnishing Goods that ever crossed the Rockies. We deem it unnecessary to quote prices because you all know that we are in a position—as jobbers—to name much lower prices than other dealers who buy from wholesalers in small quantities on long-time credit.

## Our Formal Grand Souvenir Opening,

Owing to a delay in receiving the car of our new elevator, will not take place till next week; but, notwithstanding that fact, we are ready for business, as the crowds will testify which filled our mammoth establishment to overflowing all day yesterday. The ladies were delighted with the sparkling Easter novelties, which abound in our Children's Parlors. Spring Shoes, Boys' Clothes, Hats, Overcoats and Furnishing Goods had the call. Such a grand stock and such a good-natured crowd was never before seen beneath any one roof in this State. Now is the time to freshen up your wardrobe for Easter, so come at once and select your new spring apparel while our stocks are at their best.

## OUR MOTTO:

"Raise the Standard and Lower the Price."



105-128-130-132-134 N SPRING ST.  
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

## HOT SPRINGS

## SPECIALS.

Will Positively Cure specific blood poisoning, skin and ulcerous diseases, irregular habits of body, palpitations and heart failures, premature decay, troublesome diseases, shattered constitutions, vital drains, nervous prostration, and rheumatic and scrofulous conditions of the system.

"Hot Springs Specials" are powerfully potent solvents and destroyers of the causes of chronic and specific maladies.

In Twenty Years' Experience in the hospitals and clinics of St. Louis, and five years' special practice at the Hot Springs of Arkansas, I have seen and treated hundreds of cases of constitutional and acquired diseases, and these remedies are the crystallizations of the best of my own experience and that of other able Hot Springs physicians.

"Hot Springs Specials" are the best, the most conscientious and non-injurious curatives known, and are equally applicable to men, women and children.

Difficult, long-standing cases solicited.

"Hot Springs Specials" Catarrh Specific will cure every case.

"Hot Springs Specials" Elixir Alterans will cure every case of bad blood, no matter what the cause.

"Hot Springs Specials" Elixir Nerve Fluid Essential will fortify and strengthen the exhausted and depleted system.

By Drinking Hot Springs saline and mineral waters the skin and kidneys become free of poison.

Out-of-town orders and correspondence promptly attended to.

If these Specials, with the advice accompanying them, will not cure the worst cases, I will refund every dime paid for them.

Advice Free. Call on or Address

DR. WOOD,  
415 South Main st.,  
Los Angeles, Cal.

N.B.—Price "Hot Springs Specials":  
Elixir and Alterans, per bottle..... \$1.00  
Elixir Nerve Fluid Essential, per bottle..... \$1.00  
Catarrh Specific, per bottle..... \$1.00  
Saline and Mineral Water, (iron, alum, sulphur and saline) per gallon..... \$1.00





## PASADENA.

Social Gayeties at the Hotel Green.

Some of Today's Church Services—Saturday's Budget of Local News Summed Up—Personals and Brevities.

Another very pleasant progressive-euchre party was given at Hotel Green Friday evening, which was heartily enjoyed by the following ladies and gentlemen, who for two hours put forth their best efforts to win the prizes, which were unique and beautiful as well. Mr. and Mrs. William B. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Bremer, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Harding, and Fred R. Smith of Monmouth, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cove of Cincinnati, Mrs. Charles Cove of Chicago, Miss Carrie Smith of Ottawa, Ill.; Mrs. Griffin of Salt Lake City, Mrs. Ray of Champagne, Ill.; Miss Lottie Green and Miss Edith Green of Woodbury, N. J.; Mrs. Gilbert of Cleveland, O.; Calvin Stewart of Baltimore, Md.; Estep of Cleveland, O.; Greenwald of Philadelphia, Pa.; J. R. Burns, of Hotel Green.

The first prizes were won by Miss Lottie Green and Mr. Estep. Mrs. Griffin and Mr. Greenwald proved to be the best travelers, having the most progressions to their credit, and consequently they were awarded the progressive prizes. Mrs. Harding and Mr. Bremer were the recipients of the booby prizes.

After the card contest had been concluded, the guests of the society, Mr. and Mrs. Gove, indulged in an exciting game of "pass the towel"—a simple, but withal, graceful and dignified form of amusement that can be enjoyed alike by both old and young.

THE FORTNIGHTLY CLUB.

Friday evening, at the Universalist Church, the Fortnightly Club was organized. The aim of the society will be the promotion of literary culture among its members. It is a non-sectarian in character, and will hold its meetings wherever its members may elect on the first and third Tuesday evenings of each month. Dr. Conger presided at the meeting, and Miss Bartlett acted as secretary. The election of officers was postponed until the first meeting in April, when a nominating committee will report.

The organization of the club took place after a delicious oyster supper had been served under the auspices of the Ladies' League, and the meeting was a most profitable. The pleasure of the evening was still further enhanced by several vocal and instrumental numbers, rendered by Mrs. Vail, Mrs. E. T. Howe, Mrs. Stoenburgh, Miss Stearns and Mrs. O'Donnell.

GLEE CLUB CONCERT.

On Tuesday evening the Pomona College Glee Club will give a concert at the First Congregational Church, on which occasion the following programme will be rendered:

PART I.  
"Bugle Song" (Haton)—Glee Club.  
"Maid of Athens" (Anon)—Glee Club.  
Vocal solo, "Out on the Deep"—C. H. Harwood.  
"Remember Now Thy Creator" (Rhodes)—Glee Club.

PART II.  
"Breathes of the Night" (Lamotte)—Messrs. Bissell, Hahn, Smith and Harwood.  
Violin solo, "Traumerei" (Schumann)—A. H. Hahn.  
"Remo and Juliet" (Berry)—Messrs. Brink and Harwood, Glee Club accompaniment.

PART III.  
"Comrades in Arms" (Adam)—Glee Club.  
(a) "Nellie" (b) "Urallo," college songs—Glee Club.  
Piano solo, "Cachouca Caprice" (Rabb)—A. D. Bissell.  
"Peter Gray" (Anon)—Mr. Bissell and Glee Club.  
"Annie Laurie" (Huck)—Messrs. Bissell, Hahn, Smith and Harwood.  
"The Interrupted Melodist" (Stair)—A. H. Smith and Glee Club.  
"Rhine Wine Song" (Mendelssohn)—Glee Club.

FULLY AND PREP.

A gospel meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held this afternoon at 3 o'clock in Strong's Hall. Subject: "The Atonement." Led by H. B. Rice.

Rev. Dr. Conger and Rev. Florence Kollock will conduct the services at the Universalist Church this morning. This afternoon Rev. Miss Kollock will preach at 3 o'clock at Odd Fellows Hall, Monrovia.

At the Christian Chapel, on North Fair Oaks avenue, the pastor, Elder T. D. Garvin, will preach in the morning on the theme: "What Am I? Whence Came I?" The evening subject will be "The Lord Do I Go?" Baptisms after the sermon.

Rev. J. W. Phelps will occupy the pulpit at the First M. E. Church this morning, and in the evening Rev. Mr. Rogers, evangelist, Rev. David Updegraff, will preach, assisted by his daughter, who will sing.

At the Baptist Church this morning Dr. William Edwin Hall of New York will deliver his famous lecture, "John and the Demagogue; What Shall We Do With Them?" Everybody invited.

IN THE SOCIAL SWIM.

The hop given at Morgan's Hall on Friday evening passed off very pleasantly. The arrangements were in the hands of Miss Miller and Miss Dodworth, and nothing was omitted that could add to the pleasure of those present, among whom were: Mrs. Cuneo, Mrs. Winslow, Misses Dodworth, Misses Miller, Cooley, Church, Hurlbut, Greble, Barker and Knight, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Vandewater, and Messrs. E. L. Rabe, Charles Rogers, J. N. Frasse, N. S. Leitch, C. F. Roberback, Spaulding, Hastings, Evans, Hodson, J. A. Parker, H. S. Channing, Simpson and C. B. Scoville. Music was furnished by Brockway's Orchestra. It was after midnight when the party dispersed.

DR. CUPID.

The opera-house was crowded yesterday evening with a representative audience, such as used to attend during boom days, to see Frank Daniels and his talented company in his latest success, Dr. Cupid. For nearly three hours the house was kept in a constant state of excitement over the eccentricities and funny business served up by the various members of the company. The show was the best of its kind ever given in Pasadena, and it is gratifying to observe that when such an attraction is brought here the management are tendered the generous patronage they deserve.

PASADENA BREVITIES.

H. E. Pratt was up from Long Beach yesterday.

A son was born yesterday to the wife of David Ward.

Saturday morning's overland arrived about five hours late.

Quite a number of Pasadena residents spent yesterday at the beaches.

Capt. John Cross of Los Angeles was among yesterday's visitors.

A special service of Mexican drawn work, Mrs. Ferra's studio, every day this week.

Yesterday was one of those days when the climate is all that it is cracked up to be.

Miss M. A. Sterling of Sewickley, Pa., was among yesterday's arrivals at Hotel Green.

Rev. Henry G. Spaulding will give his closing Broadway lecture and readings

Monday afternoon in the Carlton parlors. He will read "Saver," "By the Fireside," "Habit Ben Ezra" and other poems.

South Los Robles avenue is receiving some of the most important improvements in the way of grading, etc.

C. C. Brown caught a severe cold as a result of his trip around the kite-shaped track on Friday.

A new 93 Victor pneumatic can be had at round discount for spot cash; 181 East Colorado street.

Some of the young lady guests at Hotel Green are acquiring marked proficiency in the game of tennis.

Miss Paddock, daughter of Bishop Paddock of Washington, is visiting the Carlton as the guest of Mrs. W. W. Mills.

Dr. and Mrs. T. R. Hayes expect soon to leave their home in Pennsylvania, where they will spend the summer.

The Ideal Guitar and Banjo Club of Los Angeles will occupy boxes at the concert to be given tomorrow evening at the opera-house.

The Estrella Guitar and Banjo Club concert, at the opera-house Monday night, promises to be one of the musical events of the season.

Morgan's coach started off promptly at noon yesterday, bearing a jolly party of local fans bound for the baseball game in Los Angeles.

Dr. George Vail has purchased the S. W. Hill residence property on North Orange avenue, and will make it his home. The price paid was \$2700.

A call meeting of the Marengo avenue Chautauque Circle will be held Tuesday evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Vag Nuss on North Fair Oaks avenue.

The North Pasadena Dramatic Club made its debut Friday evening in "The Last Leaf" before an audience whose numbers were only limited by the size of the house.

A theater party, composed of the following Hotel Green guests, went to see Frank Daniels last night: Mr. and Mrs. Harding, Mr. and Mrs. Bremer, Mr. and Mrs. Conover and J. R. Burns.

Miss Kate Sanborn will lecture Tuesday evening, at the residence of Rev. N. H. G. Pitt on Worcester street, on the subject, "Is Genius Inspiration?" Some excellent vocal and instrumental music will be rendered on the occasion.

The clear sky and warm sunshine of yesterday brought the riders and drivers out in greater numbers than usual. Many journeyed in the direction of the highlands and mountain canyons, and returned with large clusters of wild flowers.

The accommodations at Martin's Mt. Wilson Camp will be largely increased this summer by the erection of a number of frame cottages, so that the summer season next winter entertainment can be afforded to all who desire to spend a few days amid snowdrifts.

The last number of Frank Leslie's Illustrated Weekly contained a well-written article by Mrs. J. B. Winslow on the "Furnishing of Homes" that was given here last New Year's day by the Valley Hunt. Accompanied by Mrs. Winslow, the photographs taken by W. H. Hill occupy an entire page of the paper.

W. H. Wharf, Post Commander of the Grand Army, and C. H. Parker, both of San Francisco, are spending some time in Pasadena. They are delegates to the Universalist State Convention, and leave for Santa Paula Monday. Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Swan of Chicago, and Mrs. Hanson of Chicago left yesterday for the convention.

The expenses incurred by the reception tendered on Friday to the G.A.R. visitors and their friends amounted to \$87.40. The balance of 60 cents over and above all expenses in the treasury, a showing that must be gratifying to everybody, especially to the members of the G.A.R., who are to whose efforts the success of the affair is due.

POMONA.

The Fire Department Called Out for a Smoke.

For the first time in several months, the fire department was called out Friday night. Dr. Cragin's office caught fire from a defective fuse. The department was promptly at the spot, but the blaze was extinguished before the company turned on the water. The damage was only about \$25.

The Pomona League was holding a meeting in the parlors of the M. E. Church, and when the alarm sounded, great confusion was caused by the members rushing out to attend to the fire.

The condition of the orange market in this section is practically unchanged. Buyers are very scarce, and the fact cannot be denied that the growers are decidedly uneasy as to the future disposition of their crop. The more sanguine are confident they will yet receive good prices, but the croakers are having their day, and avowing that they would not guarantee the growers \$1.50 a box for the finest box of navel oranges in the valley. Some of the growers sold early at about \$2, and they received lots of "cussing" at the time, but all the same, they smile on now that can be seen preceding them some distance. A prominent dealer makes the statement that the bad weather East, the lateness of the season, and the fact that there are nearly five thousand carloads in Southern California yet to be delivered, will bring the prices very low.

Frank Carls and sister, Miss Lottie, of Santa Ana are visiting Miss Della Pyles, at Seventh and Rebecca.

The Y.P.S.C.E. of the First Presbyterian Church gave an enjoyable social at the home of Miss Edith Parker, at Fourth and Rebecca, Friday evening.

It has been decided by the Social Hour Club to give two more parties this season, one April 3, and one May day. The hops are free, and for members of the club only.

Next week is opening week at the millinery store, and the pocket operator families is feeling depressed.

The W.R.C. will hold its Queen Isabella reception April 13. Mrs. Gen. Fremont has been asked to preside.

Mrs. Connell of Los Angeles and Mrs. Delhauer of this city will engage in business in this place next week.

On 10th and an inspection drill last night. After the drill a social dance was indulged in, and enjoyed by all.

Mrs. J. T. Brady has returned from a week's visit to Los Angeles.

George Bernhard, ex-Chief of Police of South Bend, Ind., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. Freymuth, who were formerly residents of South Bend. Mr. Bernhard is well pleased, and expects to invest in this valley.

Now that the weather has settled down to regular business, the outlook at hand when the weather about this valley can have a show. Green hills, pleasant valleys, snow-capped mountains and flowery meadows are "strictly in it" now.

TUSTIN.

No trains arrived either Monday or Tuesday evenings, owing to the washout on the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Many of our people attended the Sunday school Convention held at Santa Ana this week. Quite a number of homes were thrown open for the entertainment of delegates, and a special street car ran each evening.

Mr. Voorhees of Chicago has purchased the six-acre ranch belonging to Mrs. Downs.

The first Tustin company of the Boys' Brigade will give a clam supper with their usual hospitality and generosity, Friday evening March 31. After the supper a musical entertainment, largely instrumental, will be given in the Bank Hall.

A special service for the children will be held in the Presbyterian Church Sabbath morning, March 30. In the evening at the regular monthly concert of missions, Mrs. W. S. Bartlett will give an interesting talk on "Alaska." Mrs. Bartlett visited this country quite recently. Other mission societies are also taking part, on which interesting papers will be read.

Try the Stephen M. White cigar.

## SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

Redlands Must Pay the Contract Price for Her Pavements.

The Petition of Property-owners for a Rebate Denied by the Trustees—Ontario at the Fair—San Bernardino Notes.

REDLANDS.

The petition for a rebate upon the vitrified brick pavement, because it was not laid according to contract or to quality of brick used, has been knocked out by the City Trustees. The petition was signed by nearly or quite all the property-owners assessed for the construction of the pavement. It was held to conclude the hearing in the matter. Attorneys appeared for the petitioners and for C. F. Munson, the contractor who constructed the pavement, and the case was argued pro and con in the open meeting. Although it appeared that the brick used in constructing the pavement was much of the same quality as the sample presented in bidding for the contract, evidence seemed to show that the pavement was of so well built, and of such superior quality, as to withstand all reasonable wear, and remain good for a longer period than that designated in the contract. The city guardians decided, therefore, that the citizens had no case, and the petition for a rebate was denied.

RELANDS BREVITIES.

J. W. Kohna has returned to his home at Rochester, Pa.

Mr. Allen Marvel was at the Terracina a few days since.

An effort is being made to get a bridge over the storm-water ditch on Culvert street.

C. G. Rhorer of Illinois has purchased the Marchant Block, State street, for \$6500.

Rev. Mr. Robinson has been called to take charge of the Mentone Congregational Church.

A fine store and frame dwelling is being erected on his property in Crafston by Mr. Sternberg.

The San Bernardino and Redlands motor is again on deck, running on time between terminal points.

An effort is being made to secure the widening of Orange street north of the Santa Fe track.

A good retaining wall is being put in along the property of Mrs. T. W. Ladd on Bear River avenue.

Preparations are being made by the W. C. T. U. members to give a Columbian carnival next month.

T. M. Dugan, the hustling news dealer of Los Angeles, called there as a witness in a trial.

The second cargo of lumber has been delivered at the supply yard of the Bear Valley Irrigation Company for use in the big flume.

A petition for the grading of Highland avenue has been granted by the City Trustees upon specified conditions as to work by the citizens.

The clear weather for the few days past has given the buyers and sellers a chance to get at their work again, and the merry sound of hammer and trowel is heard all about.

SAN BERNARDINO.

On Thursday evening the opera-house was well filled to hear Miss Carrie S. Rudolph in her character impersonations, and a fine musical programme by well-known vocalists of this city.

All of Miss Rudolph's selections were presented in costume, and embraced a variety such as to show a wide range of adaptability. Among the selections presented were: "Society Setting a Hen," a Dutch ballad, "The Song of the Heir," Irish, "Our Clambus," negro dialect, all of which were exceedingly well rendered, and a very touching selection was "Nydia, the Slave Girl," in which Miss Rudolph presented a pretty Greek costume. The musical selections included the vocal duet, "Moonlight Will Come Again," by Mr. and Mrs. Dugan, the piano and a song, "Bird," by Miss Hilligoss; vocal solo, "Come Where the Moonlight is Beaming," by Miss R. Sargent. The music was well rendered.

The Y.P.C.C. of the First Presbyterian Church had to respond to an encore. The entertainment was under the auspices of the Y.W.C.T.U.

SAN BERNARDINO BREVITIES.

Perishable freight is again received by the railroad.

The County Supervisors will meet again next Tuesday morning.

The motor continues to carry large crowds from this city to the Citrus Fair.

The representatives to the Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., from this city are Arnold Atwood and Theodore Schrader.

A social to the members of the First Congregational Church and ministers of this city was given last evening at Mrs. Waycott's, at a farewell to Rev. J. H. Jenkins, who will depart for the East within a few days.

A number of the members of the G.A.R. who were in the city last week, and others who had been there, and returned, called on the excursion around the kite-shaped track when it reached this city yesterday.

James Marsh of Redlands was examined on Thursday before Judge C. A. Westenberg, by a commission consisting of Drs. Pheland and Thompson, and found to be in such a state of mind as to need watching.

Superintendent of Schools Beattie has sent to the directors of schools in the various districts of the county a circular letter, indicating the changes in the school law as made by the late Legislature.

Rev. A. J. Wells will speak on "The Joy of the Larger Life" at the Sunday morning service of the Unitarian Church. This will probably be the last morning service held by the Unitarians at present, but service will be held in the evening.

On Sunday morning at the First Methodist Episcopal Church, in connection with a regular service, Rev. A. A. Westenberg, the class of probation will be initiated into full connection. The sacraments of the Lord's supper and baptism will be administered.

ONTARIO.

There is general rejoicing in Ontario over the awards of the State Citrus Fair. To take first local premium and also first place in number and amount of premiums was very good for the county. It is a very pleasing coincidence that this success should have occurred on the week when we were celebrating the tenth anniversary of the founding of Ontario. On number of prizes were taken in the various localities represented stand as follows: Ontario, 14; Colton, 10; Highland, 7; Redlands, 6; Riverside, 5.

On the amount of the awards the list is: Ontario, \$775; Colton, \$530; Redlands, \$235; Highland, \$215; Riverside, \$125.

The first premium on navel went to G. T. Starnes, who has a fine tree in his orchard. There were thirty-five varieties from ten or twelve localities, and Ontarians are really proud of this premium than any other.

Great praise is due the gentlemen who had charge of Ontario's display, Messrs. Wood, Friend, Hatch, Freeman and Woodford.

Negotiations are pending for sending the Ontario fruit to the World's Fair, and it is hoped that the arrangement may be consummated.

Mrs. and Mrs. E. T. Leath of New Jersey, the well-known temperance lecturers, spoke at the Congregational Church Sunday evening, and on Wednesday and Thursday evenings lectured at the Methodist Church, under the auspices of the W.C.T.U. They have been listened to with great pleasure by large audiences.

The college and public schools closed Friday for a week's vacation. The annual reception at the college, which is usually given on the last day of term, has been postponed until the opening of next

## MONROVIA.

The city is negotiating for the purchase of the Granite Bank Block for city hall purposes.

Contracts are let for a mile of patent road widening, and an intention is declared for continuing the same on all the principal thoroughfares.

At last night's meeting of the Council the ladies of the Saturday Afternoon Club presented the whole money and books to the value \$1000, as a nucleus of a public library.

P. W. Burr has commenced the erection of his new residence on Myrtle avenue. A. H. Holmes, Massachusetts, a new arrival, will improve his purchase, and contemplates the erection of a large residence.

The residence of Mrs. Margaret Beveridge occurred Wednesday night of consumption.

## RIVERSIDE COUNTY.

Arranging Preliminaries for the Organization of the County.

Five Supervisor Districts and Forty Voting Precincts Established by the Commissioners—The Work to Be Continued Monday.

## RIVERSIDE.

The Board of County Commissioners, appointed to arrange the organization of Riverside county, has adjourned after a session of three days, having established in this time the five Supervisor Districts and forty voting precincts. The work will be continued Monday to designate the place for voting in each precinct. The following are the voting precincts arranged according to the Supervisor Districts in which they are contained:

Supervisor District No. 1.—South Riverside, West Riverside, Aguanga, Beaumont, Riverside, Temescal, El Cazo, and the several precincts occupying the extreme west end of the county.

Supervisor District No. 2.—Riverside, Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, four, or half, the precincts of Riverside, and the several precincts of the county.

Supervisor District No. 3.—Riverside, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, Riverside Heights, the other half of the Riverside city precincts, and the several precincts of the county.

Supervisor District No. 4.—Perris, Webster, Lake, Manifee, Temescal, Wildomar, Alessandro, Elsinore, Moreno, Maricopa, and the several precincts of the county.

Supervisor District No. 5.—San Jacinto, South San Jacinto, Aguanga, Beaumont, Riverside, Diamond, Indio, Palm City, Winchester, Beaumont, Banning, Bladen, Cottonwood, Strawberry—fourteen precincts, and the several precincts of the county.

The G.A.R. excursion, which was held on Friday, was a very successful one. The excursionists were given a pleasant ride, and they were very much pleased with the trip.

Miss Grace McNab of this city, now on a tour around the world, is reported very ill with typhoid fever, at Cairo, Egypt.

Miss Laura Alexander, a niece of Mrs. D. W. Herlihy, has arrived from Indianapolis, and will spend some time in Riverside.

Mrs. A. D. Foster of Evanston, Ill., who has been visiting for several months with relatives in this city, has left via the Santa Fe for her home.

The orange shipments have now reached nearly a hundred and fifty carloads from this city. There are probably thirty-three hundred carloads yet to be moved.

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# WEATHER BUREAU

U. S. WEATHER OFFICE, LOS ANGELES, March 25, 1893.—At 5 a. m. the barometer registered 30.09; at 5 p. m., 30.05. Thermometer for corresponding hours showed 44° and 59°. Maximum temperature, 69°. Minimum temperature, 42°. Character of weather, clear. Barometer reduced to sea level.

WEATHER BUREAU.

Reports received at Los Angeles on March 25. Observations taken at all stations at 8 p. m., 75th meridian time:

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Wind.	Clouds.
Los Angeles.....	30.05	59	SE	100
San Diego.....	30.06	60	SE	100
Fresno.....	30.10	64	SE	100
Keeler.....	30.10	64	SE	100
San Francisco.....	30.30	62	SE	100
Sacramento.....	30.16	62	SE	100
Red Bluff.....	30.16	62	SE	100
Fort Huachuca.....	30.16	62	SE	100
Portland.....	30.16	62	SE	100

Barometer reduced to sea level.

The big wharf at Santa Monica is the longest in the world. Go down today and enjoy the pure sea air, beautiful marine view and fine fishing. Sunday Southern Pacific train runs through. Last train leaves end of wharf 2:30 p. m. Plenty of time in Santa Monica for a good dinner before returning to Los Angeles. Round trip, 60 cents.

The attention of all judges and lawyers is called to the fine, large photograph reproductions of the Supreme Court of the United States that Sanborn, Vail & Co. have on sale. They are unexcelled in finish and likeness. There are only a few of them in stock, and those desiring a choice should call early. No. 133 South Spring street.

For Catalina Island! Until further notice the steamer Falcon will make weekly trips to Avalon, connecting at San Pedro with Southern Pacific trains only, leaving the Arcade depot at 9:25 a. m. Saturdays, returning Mondays. For further information apply to the Southern Pacific Transportation Company, No. 130 West Second street.

Monday, April 10, after the Easter holidays, is the beginning of the next quarter at St. Hilda's Hall, Glendale. New classes will be formed and will be made the most pleasant and varied term of the school year. Families from the East will find St. Hilda's Hall a delightful home for their daughters.

The members of the Creation Chorus and other singers who desire to identify themselves with a movement to organize a permanent oratorio society in this city, are requested to meet Prof. Bacon at the Creation Hall, No. 119 1/2 South Spring street, Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

If you wish to spend the Sunday agreeably and profitably, visit the Alexander Well tract on Central avenue, between Eighth and Fourteenth streets, and make your selection of a lot. Low prices and easy terms. Richard Altschul, sole agent, No. 415 North Main street.

A new lot of those framed photographs just received and on sale at 75c each. These are reproductions of European masters and are all neatly framed in cream and gold and white and gold. Get the best selection by calling early on Sanborn, Vail & Co., 133 S. Spring st.

If you are on the other side of the street it will pay you to cross over and see the fine stock of furniture Woodham & Co. have, and their prices will convince you that you have found the right place to make your purchases. No. 324 South Spring street.

If you want to select a spring suit of clothes out of a choice line of woollens don't fail to see Nelson, the tailor, big stock of new goods at No. 110 North Spring street. Prices reasonable and perfect fit guaranteed.

Woodham & Co. are not satisfied unless they sell everybody furniture, and it is no more than right that they should. If reasonable prices cut any figure. Go and see their stock. No. 324 South Spring.

Eastern people are always interested in those enormous ostriches at the farm adjoining the Southern Pacific Company's depot, Santa Monica. Southern Pacific round trip today, 50 cents.

All members of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Y.M.C.A. and any lady that will help during the "Carnival" week, are requested to be at the meeting on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

A beautiful house and sixteen lots for sale on Walnut and Union avenue, Pasadena, Tuesday, March 28, at 2 p. m. See ad. public auction. E. W. Betts & Co., No. 227 West First street.

Important to ladies. Owing to the rush at the Turkish Baths, 230 South Main street, the ladies' department will be open from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. week days, and Sundays until noon.

A '03 Victor pneumatic bicycle, used but a few weeks and in perfect order, will be bought low for cash. To be seen at Kline's, 181 East Colorado street, Pasadena.

The Turkish Bath, 230 South Main street, accommodates about fifty gentlemen with lodging every night. Those taking Turkish baths remain over night free; all for \$1.

"The Man Question" will be discussed at the next Unity Club Wednesday evening. Prominent ladies will speak. See advertisement in adjacent column.

Floor space, suitable for light machinery, where power may be introduced, for rent on third floor of Times Building. Also first-class offices on same floor.

Chancellor Carpenter of Drake University, Iowa, will preach at Temple-street Christian Church at 11 a. m. The pastor will preach at 7:30 p. m.

Fifty cents for the round trip to Long Beach and San Pedro via the Terminal Railway, good going and returning on Sunday, and good returning Monday.

Fine Knabe piano, onyx pedestal and marble bust, oil paintings, bric-a-brac, chinaware, etc., for sale at No. 500 West Adams street, March 28.

Ladies, try my new process of shampooing, fashionable hairdressing and first-class toilet work. Mrs. Douglass, No. 316 1/2 South Spring.

Before going East look at Nicol's the Tailor's \$2.00 spring suits, made to order and best trimmings. No. 134 South Spring street.

California poppies are now in bloom on the Altadena branch of the Terminal Railway. One fare on Sundays for the round trip.

Have you seen the fine trimmed suits Nicol the Tailor's New York cutter is turning out at No. 134 South Spring street. Latest styles, lowest prices, largest stock; best workmanship. Joe Polheim the tailor, No. 143 South Spring street.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

## Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

ming birds' nests and eggs at Woman's Exchange.

Let K. & K., the Broadway tailors, make you a spring suit. 214 South Broadway. James Mean's \$3 shoes; sole agents, Boston Shoe Store, corner Main and Second.

Hear Bishop A. Deas tonight at Forest-st. Hall on "Does Death End All?"

You can get a Stephen M. White cigar in every town in Southern California.

Stores, C. T. Paul's, 130 South Main street.

Opals, Indian, Mexican goods. Campbell's, "The Unique," the kid-glove house.

Stephen M. White cigar.

Weather permitting, the concert at Westlake Park, by the Douglas Military Band, will begin at 2:30 p. m. today.

Matthew Collins, whose dangerous illness was noted several days ago, died yesterday morning, aged 78 years. The funeral will take place tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock.

A colored man named E. T. Turner fell off a building on the corner of Los Angeles and Aliso streets yesterday, and was badly shaken up and bruised. Police Surgeon Bryant afforded him the necessary medical attendance. The doctor was also called upon during the afternoon to dress the hand of John Dan, who had cut himself in some unexplainable manner with a knife.

Articles of incorporation were filed yesterday with the County Clerk by the Los Angeles Water Company, organized for the purpose of managing and controlling the waters of a certain reservoir situated north of Alhambra, with a capital stock of \$30,000, \$20,000 being already subscribed. The directors are: E. Edward Gray, F. Q. Story, James Wayne, E. Polard and H. H. Hanscomb.

### PERSONALS

Henry T. Gage yesterday returned from a two months' trip through the East, during which time he visited New York, Washington and other cities.

Gen. C. O. Allen, Adjutant-General of the State, who has been in the city during the past week in attendance on the G. A. R. Encampment, returned to Sacramento last evening.

Among the arrivals at the St. Angelo are Mr. and Mrs. M. T. Coats, Winemucca, Nev.; W. C. Quarry and Prof. W. W. Stone, San Francisco; Mrs. C. H. Dodd, Miss Dodd, Mexico; William Maas, San Pedro; F. W. Barney, H. W. Fitch, Chicago.

H. S. Jaynes, superintendent of the Nebraska division of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway, who, with his wife and daughter, has been spending a few weeks in Los Angeles, was called home yesterday by sickness of a young daughter.

Among recent arrivals at the Hotel Figueroa are Mrs. J. K. Gill and children, Miss G. G. Gill, Portland, Or.; Mrs. H. Mann, J. J. Bennett, Mrs. J. J. Carleton, Rose Dale, Mass.; Mrs. E. Vaughn and son, Ashland, Wis.; John Corkish, wife and daughters, Portland, Or.

### WEATHER FORECASTS.

The Next Storm Wave on This Meridian.—Remarkable Weather Due in April. (Copyright, 1893, by W. T. Foster.)

St. Joseph (Mo.), March 25, 1893.—My last bulletin gave forecasts of a storm wave to cross the continent from 24th to 28th, and the next will reach the Pacific Coast about the 28th, cross the Western mountains by close of the 29th, the great central valleys from March 30 to April 1, and the Eastern States about April 2d.

This storm will become very severe about the 31st in the great central valleys, probably about the time it is crossing the Mississippi River.

Remarkable weather in many respects will occur in April. The cool wave will cross the Western mountains about March 31, the great central valleys about April 2 and the Eastern States about April 4. With the usual fluctuations in temperature the average temperature will rapidly increase till about the 22d in the far West, and the 24th in the Middle States and the 26th in the Eastern States. Where there are heavy snows on the ground about the first of April there will be danger of very high waters, as the thaw will move northward very rapidly. In northern latitudes and in the Rocky Mountains heavy rains will begin about the middle of April. Not general rains, but of the cloud-burst variety, and this, with the melting snows, will cause high waters on the head waters of the Missouri, Mississippi and other northern water courses.

### FOSTER'S LOCAL FORECASTS.

The storm waves will reach this meridian and the other changes noted will occur at and within 100 miles of Los Angeles within twenty-four hours of sunset of the dates given below:

March 26.—Cooler and clearing.  
March 27.—Fair and cool.  
March 28.—Warmer.  
March 29.—Storm wave on this meridian.  
March 30.—Wind changing.  
March 31.—Cooler and clearing.  
April 1.—Fair and cool.

### WILL QUIT CALIFORNIA.

Col. A. Andrews of San Francisco Will Remove to New York. (San Francisco Chronicle.)

Col. A. Andrews, one of the oldest residents of this city, has decided he can no longer stay away from his daughters, and he will leave here shortly to join them in New York. His departure will be very much in the line of a removal of one of the old-time landmarks. He reached here from New Orleans in 1849, and served in the National Guard under Gen. Sutter, being appointed on October 3, 1852. The

### Our Guarantee

We authorize grocers to guarantee that

1. Cleveland's Baking Powder is a pure cream of tartar powder, free from alum and ammonia;  
2. It is made exactly as stated on the label;  
3. It does more work and finer work than any other;  
4. Food raised with it has no bitter taste, but is sweet and keeps moist and fresh.  
Give Cleveland's a trial, and if it is not as represented, return it to your grocer and get your money back.

CLEVELAND BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Dr. C. N. Hoagland, President.

For next ten days Danklin will sell choice jellies, jams and canned fruits at less than cost. No. 218 Spring.

The Jewish Passover begins on next Friday evening with sundown, and is observed for seven days.

See ad. for personal property and real estate at Compton, April 8, by John R. Hann, referee.

Barley hay for \$0.50 per ton at Tall & Merriman's, No. 222 San Pedro street; telephone 1039.

One fare for the round trip on the Southern Pacific to all points in Southern California today.

Manila, tiles, office fittings, hardware, lumber, H. Bohman, 514 South Spring.

If you want an orange farm or land, see ad. of W. F. McIntosh another column.

Sold—head cattle, blue herons and bun-

## ONLY FIVE MORE DAYS.

Remember Dr. De Monco and Associates

Close the \$5.00 a Month Rate for Catarrh

And All Diseases Arising Therefrom, in Five Days.

Although Dr. De Monco and associates occupy a great deal of space in the papers from week to week, there are many people who do not thoroughly understand the system pursued by these physicians. It is often asked, "What do Dr. De Monco and associates do?"

They do this: They make a specialty of treating people affected with diseases of the nose, throat and lungs. They require a small fee for a month's treatment—no small sum to be within the reach of everybody—and they save to their patients the cost of a drug bill by furnishing medicine free.

Dr. De Monco and associates are regularly graduated physicians, and have a bill of health as clean as that of any physician in the world. Their training, their years of experience, their constant study of this character of diseases splendidly equip them for their work.

This is enough for those who care to think about the matter. Dr. De Monco and associates want to reach every man, woman and child in this vicinity who has a disease of the nose, throat or lungs, and especially those who have been given up by other physicians so that they may furnish the relief and cure that they feel certain of being able to effect.

The longest feature of the advertising done by Dr. De Monco and associates is the publication of statements made by patients who have been cured by their care. These statements are accompanied by the name, address and portrait of the persons who make them. They describe in detail the experience of the patient from the beginning of his suffering until the end thereof, with a list of questions and answers, both of which are brought about by the treatment of Dr. De Monco and associates. These statements

and have been given up by other physicians and from those residing in the city, thus giving convincing proof of the success of the treatment furnished by Dr. De Monco and associates. They are from people in this city and vicinity who have paid for their treatment and who are not given in return for treatment, nor do they come from people who alter their statements to suit their friends and neighbors, and can be easily verified and substantiated. Nothing is more convincing than a testimonial brought about by the treatment of Dr. De Monco and associates. When a man or woman has been suffering from a disease for a long time, and has tried every remedy, and has been given up by other physicians, and has been cured by Dr. De Monco and associates, their testimony must convince the most skeptical of the knowledge, skill and ability of these physicians. 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TWELFTH YEAR.

LOS ANGELES, SUNDAY, MARCH 26, 1893.

PRICE: 5 CENTS.

# OTTO VON BISMARCK

The Renowned Prince Nears His 78th Birthday.

Achievements of the "Restorer of the German Unity."

The "Diplomat-Courtesier," the "Iron Chancellor."

The Wild Student—Duels and Other Escapades of His Young Manhood—His Love and Courtship of Johanna von Puttkamer.

Salutary Influence of the Wife and His Affectionate Devotion to Her—Anecdotes of His Diplomatic Rivalry with the Austrian Envoy in the Frankfurt Diet—The Victory of Sadowa, and How Bismarck Garnered the Fruits of It—His Game of Diplomacy with the Other Powers in Advance of the Franco-Prussian War—Retirement, Home Life, Religion and Personal Characteristics.

Specialty Contributed to The Times.

FROM THE CHAIR TO PARLIAMENT.

All Fool's Day of 1815 deserved a flattering change of title for presenting the world with Bismarck. Beginning with 1884, the seventy-fifth anniversary of his birth, the German people have recognized the 1st of April as a day for celebration. On that occasion the old Emperor William called on Bismarck, attended by the Crown Prince and the



Bismarck as he looks today.

princes of the Imperial family, and followed by the generals of the army. Four thousand veterans and 10,000 students went in procession to his house and at night 10,000 torch bearers marched down the Linden.

Bismarck's seventy-eighth birthday will revive the interests of the nations in the man of "blood and iron," the "diplomat-courtesier," the "restorer of German unity." Retirement from public office cannot retire him from public notice.

The vigor of Prince Bismarck at 78 is remarkable in his manner of living all the years is considered, for he has set at defiance the first laws of hygiene. An excessive worker, he was ever a big eater, indulged freely in whatever drink he had a taste for and, long ago, won for himself the title of a "chain smoker." His mental and physical structure has been peculiarly proof against wear and strain.

The rare aggressiveness of his nature was as conspicuous in Otto von Bismarck, the boy student, as in Chancellor Bismarck the statesman. Twenty-eight duels was his record during eighteen months of attendance on the university at Göttingen, and he drew blood from every one of his opponents, receiving himself only a single scar. His antagonist in one of the duels was Dr. Windthorst, the celebrated leader of the Clericals in the Reichstag for years past.

All accounts agree that he was, while yet in his teens, something of a prodigy in physical strength, endurance and accomplishments. He was a great jumper, a swift runner and a strong swimmer. He could row and fence, was a crack shot with rifle and pistol, and was a very dare-devil on horseback. But he was not reputed a studious fellow nor remarkably bright. The seer has never been found who foresaw in the boy Bismarck the future Prime Minister, compared with whom only Richelieu and Chatham may be appropriately named.

Heredity cuts no conspicuous figure in the story of Bismarck. Ancestors he had who had been diplomats and soldiers, but they were remote. His father could boast no prouder distinction than to be a member of the Prussian squireship, and at the age of his birth the ex-Chancellor at Schoenhauzen his father had but a small farming estate. A few months later he, by inheritance, came possessed of three estates in Pomerania and moved with his family on to one of them. At the early age of Otto was sent to his kindergarten school in Berlin and continued attendance on it for six years, when he was transferred to a public classical school in the same city. Whether it was the teacher, or the language he disliked, is not stated, but the authorities of the school recalled after years the circumstance that young Bismarck did not get on well with his teacher of French. History and geography were the only studies he cared for. At 17 he entered Hanoverian University at Göttingen and studied through three semesters, then went to the Berlin University for three semesters after which he passed with credit his state examination in law. He was at once sworn in as royal assessor, or official law reporter, for one of the German courts and served one year in that capacity. An illustration of Bismarck's choleric disposition is in an occurrence in this court. Becoming incensed at a refractory witness, he openly threatened to kick him out of court. The judge reproved the assessor and told him, "The kicking out is my business." The witness again abusing Bismarck, he exclaimed, "Sir, take care, or I will have the judge kick you out."

Retiring from the court—this was in 1836—he received appointment from the government to the administrative office of referendary, and in 1837 was

assigned to work in the crown office at Potsdam. After a few months he volunteered as one of the sharpshooters of the guard and served for one year, then secured the local magistracy for Griefswald, that he might give attention to the Pomeranian estates, which had become encumbered through his father's mismanagement.

The eight years ensuing Bismarck spent in Pomerania. He was farmer and man of affairs, and gained repute for thrift at money getting—for driving hard bargains. His well-known aversion to the "reptile profession," as he termed journalism, is said to have been due to the humiliating failure of a venture of his in journalism at this time. His first medal was from the Pomeranian Landtag, for having saved a life at the risk of his own. His groom was thrown by the stumbling of his horse into a river's swift current, and was about drowning, when Bismarck jumped in to save him. The man, in an insanity of fright, pinioned his rescuer in his arms. Bismarck, seeing he could not loosen the death grip above water, thrust his foot into the man's groin, his hold. Then, seizing the now helpless fellow with one arm and swimming with the other, took him safely to the bank.

But while saving life and getting a medal and making money, he was sowing wild oats at a great rate. His home life was said to have been a "flowing stream." In his revels he drank huge cups of champagne and port mixed. He would awaken his guests at morning by firing off pistols close to their ears, and, on one occasion, when some of his lady cousins were visiting him, turned several foxgloves into the drawing-room with them. He was dubbed by his neighbors "Mad" Bismarck and "Devil" von Bismarck.

In 1842 his father died and his estates fell to Otto and his brother. The latter got two of them in Pomerania, Otto getting the third, Kniephof, and the ancestral seat at Schoenhauzen, which now became his home. It would appear that in making this change he left behind him all inclination for the graceless home life he had been leading, and was seized with a yearning for a more worthy existence. He writes in 1847: "I must marry—the devil take me. I feel lonely and forsaken, and this wild, damp weather makes me melancholy and longingly prone to love."

At the home of one of his neighbors he met the accomplished Johanna von Puttkamer, who was also visiting there, with whom he promptly fell in love. The young lady's parents were deeply pious persons, and she, herself, religious. When she returned home it was to confess to them her love for Bismarck, who had written them for their daughter's hand. The old man confessed that he "felt as if he had been struck on the head with an axe" when he read the request from "Devil von Bismarck." His notorious recent life forbade their consent to such a sacrifice of their daughter. But when Bismarck presented himself before them, and threw all his intense nature into the effort to convince them of his reformation, their objections were soon overcome. They lived to see their son-in-law renowned and their daughter both happy and honored.

FROM 1851 TO GERMAN UNIFICATION.

Bismarck's practical entry into political life was at the age of 32, and practically that entry was by accident. He had been elected vicarious knights' deputy to the Landtag, or Provincial Diet of Prussian Saxony. When Frederick William IV decreed a quasi-parliament of the eight united diets of the monarchy, the member of the Landtag for whom Bismarck was a deputy was elected Bismarck went to Berlin to parliament in his stead. Tall—6 feet 2 inches—stalwart and erect, with blood hair and beard, and the keenest of blue eyes, he was one of the striking figures of the parliament. His attitude toward several of the measures debated by the body, and the attack he made on Frederick William IV, and caused him to summon Bismarck for a conference concerning the charter the Crown was about to grant to the people. Bismarck was opposed to the liberal reforms proposed by the King; he would have the Crown to remain quiet and let the army rather than by concessions to their demands.

Only when appealed to as a "sworn vassal of the crown" did he yield his opposition and pledge his support to the King, even in what he foresaw was a hopeless cause. From that occasion onward Bismarck was essentially an attaché of the Prussian throne and its open champion. It was to defend the interests of the Crown that he had himself elected to the first Prussian Parliament, convoked for the revision and sanction of the liberal constitution. At this body he made his first speech, a measure of the friends of progress, including the proposed amnesty for political offenses. His course brought down on him the execration of the people. He was hissed at and otherwise reviled when he appeared in public, and was attacked by a mob when he went to election to the second Prussian Parliament. In the debates of the second Parliament Bismarck announced the political creed that ever after dominated his policy. Briefly stated, it was a strong Prussian army and a firm Prussian throne, supported by a strong Prussian government, and a strong Prussian people. He did not believe the Prussian people capable of deciding the questions vital for Prussia's preservation and advancement. When Frederick William IV died, on April 8, 1849, the imperial crown of Austria was conferred on the Emperor Francis Joseph by the Frankfurt Parliament. Bismarck, as spokesman of the extreme right in the Prussian chamber, defended his declaration, because of the constitutional restrictions on the crown that accompanied the offer of it.

The abortive efforts for the unification of Germany, which followed upon the outbreak of the German revolution, resulted in the revival in 1850 of the old Germanic Diet under the presidency of Austria. His advocacy of this concession on the part of Prussia, attended by a seeming admiration for Austria, and his subsequent move in the long game of diplomacy he was to play with the Hamburgs, before effecting their humiliation. It was seemingly an overture for amity between Vienna and Berlin for Frederick William to select Bismarck, the ostensible admirer of Austria, as secretary to the Prussian member of the representative assembly of German sovereigns. In this capacity he went to Frankfurt in 1851, and was Prussia's representative in the Diet until 1859, when he was recalled and sent as Minister to the Russian court.

But Bismarck's real mission to Frankfurt was not to do the pleasure of Austria, but to procure for Prussia equality, if nothing more, with that arrogant government. In the bearing of the Austrian representative, Count Thun, Bismarck easily read Austria's secret of her pretensions, and he let her opportunity escape for leveling the ranks. It is told that when he made his first call on Thun, the Austrian received him in his shirt sleeves and without rising. Indignant at the disrespectful reception, Bismarck exclaimed: "Exactly so! It is terribly warm here," and was taking off his coat too, when Thun jumped to his feet and into his coat. Up to Bismarck's accession as Prussian member of the Diet, only the Austrian representative had ever dared to smoke during a session. At the first session he attacked Thun, puffing away at a cigar, blowing the smoke into the Prussian's face without a "will you join me?" At the second session Bismarck pulled out a cigar and astounded the Austrian presiding officer by coolly calling on him for a light. The representative of the smaller states, though stunned by the smoke into the Prussian's face, later took courage from his example, and smoked in Austria's face.

The Crimean war occurred during Bismarck's stay at Frankfurt, and he took advantage of Austria's exigency to compel the withdrawal of her opposition to the fusion of the two customs unions, the Zollverein of Prussia and the Steuerverein of Hanover, which fusion greatly strengthened the influence of Prussia with other German States. The neutral attitude of Prussia throughout the Crimean war was suggested and urged by Bismarck on his sovereign, with intense earnestness. He was looking forward to a day when Russian neutrality might be desirable for Prussian interests. The Prussian King was traduced and badgered at the time for adopting the policy urged by his Frankfurter envoy, but the historian Leopold von Ranke attributes to Prussia's service of a strict neutrality during the Crimean war, the subsequent great achievements which made Germany one.

BECOMES PRIME MINISTER OF PRUSSIA.

In January, 1861, King William I, ascended the throne of Prussia, and in September, 1862, he recalled Bismarck from his embassy at St. Petersburg to take the post of Premier and Foreign Minister of Prussia. His advent to power agitated the Liberals who apprehended the inflexible government about to be inaugurated, and which was outlined in his early utterances: "It is not by speechifying and majorities that the great questions of the time will have to be decided—that was the mistake made in 1848 and 1849—but by blood and iron." He was, as in 1849, for a strong Prussian army and a firm Prussian throne, opposing every encroachment of legislature or of ballot box.

The Prussian Chamber of Deputies refused to grant supplies for the army lately reorganized by King William, but Bismarck would not reduce the army by a single man. For four years this contention between the crown and the Parliament continued, until at last the government had to rule without a budget. Within this period he brought another storm about his ears by cooperating with Russia in the suppression of the Warsaw insurrection of 1863. Not only the Prussian Chamber, but all the Chambers of Western Europe poured maledictions against him for this proceeding. He solaced himself for this wholesale abuse with the gratitude he had earned for Prussia from the Czar, and, as another step toward the isolation of Austria, made an ally of Napoleon III, compelling all the German states belonging to the Zollverein to join Prussia in a commercial treaty with France. The opportuneness of this treaty was made apparent within a very few months. Of it Bismarck has himself written: "The friendly behavior of France cut the ground from under the feet of the powers which had a fancy not to allow us to fight out our quarrel with Denmark single-handed. Still more, during our heavier struggle with Austria, in 1866, France's self-restraint would certainly not have been carried so far as, fortunately for us, it was, had I not bestowed every possible care upon our relations with her."

Bismarck had quoted as an expression of his own convictions, in 1749, the remark of Frederick the Great that the sky did not repose more firmly on the waters of the North Sea than the German State on its generals. Ever before the death of Frederick VII, King of Denmark, in November, 1863, he was convinced that a conflict of arms with Austria was inevitably near at hand. But with the death of the Danish King in throne, a strong Prussian policy of neutrality was adopted, and the German states belonging to the Zollverein to join Prussia in a commercial treaty with France. The opportuneness of this treaty was made apparent within a very few months. Of it Bismarck has himself written: "The friendly behavior of France cut the ground from under the feet of the powers which had a fancy not to allow us to fight out our quarrel with Denmark single-handed. Still more, during our heavier struggle with Austria, in 1866, France's self-restraint would certainly not have been carried so far as, fortunately for us, it was, had I not bestowed every possible care upon our relations with her."

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FROM SADOWA TO DATE.

With Bismarck's public career since the battle of Sadowa, in 1866, most readers are familiar. The results of that conflict with Austria made him one of the foremost figures of Europe and of the age, securing the observance of the civilized world toward his subsequent achievements. Of his magnificent diplomacy between 1866 and 1870, with one hand harmonizing and uniting all Germany, and with the other parrying the efforts of Napoleon III to obtain an equivalent for Prussian aggrandizement, the meanwhile tying the hands of Russia, Austria and Italy against interference in the struggle France finally precipitated, only to incur humiliation by Bismarck—of his magnificent diplomacy of that period even his hostile critics must speak in eulogy. Of his active participation in

the Franco-Prussian struggle, and the enormous indemnity he wrested from France, there is no need of detail here. His procurement of the Imperial German crown for the Prussian King, and the latter's bestowment of the princely title and estate on Bismarck in acknowledgment of his exalted achievements, are historical. So, also, is Bismarck's creation of the Triple Alliance, his convocation of the Congress of Berlin, and his obtaining of enormous domains for Germany in Africa and America. As Chancellor of the Empire throughout the reign of his old sovereign, Wilhelm, during the brief reign of his son, Frederick III, and for a time under his grandson, the present Emperor. But dissensions arose between the Crown and the Prime Minister, and on September 10, 1890, of which old man laid down the trust that so long had been his. But who is not still interested in his personality?

Those who have seen him latest say that his stalwart figure is as erect, and his intellect as clear as ever. The marks of advanced age are in the absence of hair on the temples, and in the white hair of his head, and in the almost snowy whiteness of the remaining fringe, and the heavy mustache, as well as in the deep lines furrowing the ample face. But in speech, action and nerve force he is full ten years younger than he was in 1880, and is as vigorous as the contrary, he may become a centenarian. The only ailment he suffers from is acute neuralgia.

Prince Bismarck may enjoy the comforts and even luxuries of existence to the end of his days. He owns numerous estates, the largest of which are at Friedrichsruhe, Varzin and Schoenhauzen, the first the most extensive, 20,000 acres, and was a present from the old Emperor William soon after the close of the Franco-Prussian war. It is one of the finest possessions of any private individual in Germany.

The castle, which was a crown-plate of the Kings of Denmark when the Duchy of Lauenburg was a Danish possession, is conveniently situated on the direct line of railroad from Berlin to Hamburg, and about fifteen miles from the latter city. It is a plain, big brick house of two stories, covered with stucco. The grounds immediately surrounding are inclosed by a stone wall ten feet high, entrance being had through a lodge gate. Friedrichsruhe is chiefly forest, in which are innumerable birds, for which nesting-boxes are supplied in the thousands. Numbers of wild boar and deer, the latter supplying venison for Bismarck's table. He has considerable income from the sale of timber from his forests to ship-builders. There are many fields under cultivation, producing a variety of crops, and he owns extensive dairies, markets and saw-mills, all of which have his general oversight. He still owns his residence in Berlin, No. 76 Wilhelm-Strasse, and has extensive possessions in Pomerania.

HOME LIFE AND PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS.

Sharing the home life of the Prince is the Princess, to whom he has always been tenderly devoted, their only daughter, Marie, Countess Rantzau, with her husband, the Count, and their son, Prince Wilhelm, a son-in-law, the jolliest of playfellows at times with his grandchildren. His private secretary is also one of his household, while Count Herbert, his eldest son, with his recent bride, the Countess Hoyas, is a frequent visitor, and the young Prince Wilhelm, an occasional one. Two other companions of the Prince—and the closest—are the two enormous Danish hounds, Rebecca and Tyras, who are on either side of him when he walks, at his feet when he sits, and in his bed chamber when he lies down.

The Prince's home life is said to be as methodical as his official life. He sleeps late—until about 10 o'clock. Immediately upon waking, he is served with a preliminary breakfast of a cup of black coffee, rolls and two eggs, and the young Countess Hoyas, who is a more substantial breakfast of steak or chops with a bottle of light wine. A walk over some part of his estate follows the meal, from which he returns to his library, where he works until 4 o'clock, when he drives until 4 o'clock, dinner, a dress affair, at which, usually, the young Countess Hoyas is present, followed by drawing-room conversation and recreation for the evening. Music has, and from his boyhood had, a charm for Bismarck, Beethoven being his favorite composer and his own wife (who is reputed an artist at the piano) his favorite accompanist.

His affection for his wife was ever present in every stage of his career. On the sixteenth anniversary of their marriage he told her in a letter from Gastein: "I always remember this day that brought sunshine into my bachelor life, and I shall never forget it. I shall always have 'my heart' and 'my dearest heart' inclosed in them jessamine from Peterhof and blooming heathen—his favorite flower—from Bordeaux, with all the sentiment of a wooing lover."

Bismarck must have had inherent an understanding of the man, which neither his carousing youth nor the cold and stern experiences of diplomacy and war could exterminate, for in his age he is fond of reading the leading French and English novels, only less than Goethe and Shakespeare. And, noting the grace and simplicity of the man, he has written, on one of his letters that he might have achieved renown in letters had he elected to pursue literature instead of politics.

While very far from being a religiousist, Bismarck has expressed his adhesion to the Christian faith. Dr. Busch, one of the biographers, thinks that he "carries very little for doctrinal formula, is not intolerant and has no great desire to be edified through the mouth of a priest." In one of his letters he holds his religion responsible for his politics, saying: "Orders and titles are of no account for me. I firmly believe in a life after death, and that is why I am a Royalist; by nature I am disposed to be a Republican." When the University of Gießen conferred upon Prince Bismarck the degree of doctor of divinity, he wrote in its acknowledgment, "It is incorrect to say that I never enter a church. I willingly admit that I might go more frequently, but it is not so much for want of time as for consideration of my health that I do not go, especially in winter. To those who feel themselves called upon to be judges in this matter, I will with pleasure give further information about the subject."

Bismarck has little admiration for orators as for journalists, and if his prejudice against the latter was due to his own unfortunate undertaking in journalism, it is not likely that he would ever have caused him to depreciate eloquence. Here is one of his criticisms: "It is with these eloquent gentlemen as with ladies, who have a small foot, wear boots that are much too tight and always try to show their feet. So, if anybody has the misfortune to be eloquent, his speeches are too long and too frequent."

What a loyal nature is Bismarck's, his devotion to his sovereigns and his wife has evidenced. That it is a grateful one as well, was shown in his attachment for and preferences bestowed upon Gustav Bannwitz, the soldier who captured Bismarck, who attended to his assassin Bismarck in 1866. But his has been a resentful nature, too, in personal as well as national affairs, and it has been said that his terrible humiliation of France in 1871 was largely inspired by sneers that the unfortunate Emperor Eugénie and her friends have leveled at him and daughter at a watering place and which French newspapers brought into public notice. Prosper Mérimée, a French writer, wrote from that resort: "Mrs. de Bismarck is said to possess the longest foot in the empire, and her daughter walks in her steps."

The action of his son-in-law, Count Rantzau, in resigning his position as German Minister to Holland on account of the government's attitude toward his father-in-law is said to have made the old Prince feel very affectionately toward Rantzau. The oldest son, formerly Minister to the Bavarian Court at Munich. His wife, by far the brainiest and witliest of Bismarck's children, resembles him most in her qualities, and is his favorite child.

Dr. Busch is responsible for the statement that Bismarck, in his recent years, gives way at times to moods of sore despondency, in which he complains that his political activity has given him little joy and satisfaction, that nobody loves him, that he has made nobody happy—not even his family; but that a great many have been made unhappy through him, and that but for him there would be thousands of mourners less on earth.



The ex-Chancellor taking his constitutional.

What better conclusion for a column referring to Bismarck's 78th birthday, than the following extract from the letter of the present Emperor of Germany to Bismarck, accepting his resignation of the Chancellorship: "What you have accomplished and achieved for Prussia and Germany; what you have done for my house, to my predecessor, to me, will be cherished as a precious memory by me and by the German people forever."

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CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Meeting of the Bureau of Information—Pleasant with a Pamphlet.

The Committee on Manufactures was called to meet yesterday afternoon at the Chamber of Commerce to consider the rolling mill proposition, an account of which recently appeared in the Times. Messrs. F. N. Myers, A. S. Robbins and Chamberlain, promoters of the project, were present to bring the matter before the committee, but as a quorum was not present, no action was taken, and another meeting was appointed for next Thursday at 3 p.m.

A number of appreciative notes have been received from members of the chamber expressing satisfaction for the banquet souvenir pamphlet just issued. The Executive Committee of the Bureau of Information met yesterday, the following gentlemen being present: Frank Miller of Riverside county, H. P. McKoon of San Diego county and D. Freeman of Los Angeles county. A report was made of the work accomplished on the second of the series of souvenir pamphlets of Southern California, the first of which was issued some time ago. Pamphlet No. 2 is well underway, and will probably be out within sixty days.

The Chamber of Commerce is anxious to be suitably represented at the Transmississippi Congress, which opens at Ogden April 26. It is probable that the railways will grant a round-trip ticket for one fare of \$48, and some eight or ten representative business men will probably make it a point to go.

Fraudulent Lottery Companies.

Hon. J. Diaz Prieto, Consul of the Republic of Mexico, located in this city, yesterday received from his government an authorization to denounce as fraudulent and fraudulent all of the following lottery companies, which of late have been advertising extensively throughout the United States as being supported and guaranteed by the government of Mexico. The principal companies named in said report and charged with selling under false colors are the following: "Original Little Lottery of Beneficencia Publica, Little Mexican Lottery Company, Little Mexican Lottery, Loteria Nacional de Mexicana, Royal Yucatan Lottery Company, Mexican Loan Company, Mexican Premium Note Company, Loteria Beneficencia, Loteria Mexicana, Gran Loteria Mexicana and many others too numerous to mention.

# BORN IN OHIO.

Some Stories of Famous Buckeye Statesmen.

Senator Cal Brice—His Home and the Story of His Marriage.

Grant and Sherman—What Grant Said About Biblical Generals.

Ex-Secretary Charles Foster's Plans—Maj. McKinley's Birthplace—His Finances and His Ambitions.

Special Correspondence of The Times.

WASHINGTON, March 20, 1893.—By all odds the most prominent United States Senator in Washington at this time is Senator Calvin Brice of Ohio. He has jumped, like Minerva from the head of Jove, full-fledged into the arena of national politics, and his name is on every one's tongue. He is a man of wonderful brain power, and his nerves are iron. He has within the last decade made enough to average a million a year, and he believes in spending money to accomplish his ends. His house during the past month has been the most talked of of any residence in Washington, outside the White House, and every one expects that it will be the social center of the Cleveland administration next winter. It will, to a large extent, take the place of the Secretary Whitney's home had during Cleveland's first term, and Senator Brice and his wife are both well fitted for managing it. They are both possessed of decided personal magnetism, are generous to a fault and are noted for their taste and refinement. The contrast of Senator Brice's condition today, with that of ten years ago is striking. I visited Lima, O., the other day, where Brice began life as a young lawyer. It is now a city of perhaps 20,000 people, and it has lately had a great boom through its oil and its natural gas. For miles around the town, and every side great ghostly derricks poke their heads into the sky and a small like assafetida fills the air. The town is now furnishing a large amount of the oil of the United States, and it pipes its gas and oil to a number of cities. The oil interests are practically owned by the Standard Oil Company, but the town has a good local business and does considerable manufacturing. Cal Brice, as I was told, has an office in it, and he comes to Lima now and then for a few days. His headquarters is, however, in New York, and his family spends most of the time there and in Washington.

HOW CAL BRICE GOT MARRIED.

I heard a number of good stories of Brice during my stay in Lima, and found everyone spoke well of him. He began life in this vicinity as a poor boy, the son of a preacher, and he trotted around for some years almost on his uppers. Everyone says, however, that he was honest and a hard worker, and the citizens speak admiringly of his wonderful confidence in himself and his future. He never hesitated to borrow money of his friends to carry out his little schemes, and in some way or other he always managed to meet his obligations. One of the queerest instances of this I have heard of is connected with the story of his marriage. Cal Brice was in love, and he had been engaged for some time, when one day at Toledo he met a Lima friend of his who had just been married and had left Lima to go East on his wedding journey. Brice had been away for a short time and had not known of the marriage. When he saw his friend and heard the story he was delighted. "Married yesterday, were you?" said he. "Why, I congratulate you! I want to get married myself, and if you will wait here a day for me I'll run down to Lima at once and get married with you." "All right," said his friend, whose name, by the way, I think was Holdridge, "we'll wait, but you must hurry." "There's plenty of time," said Brice, as he looked at his watch. "I have fifteen minutes to go to the Boody House and get my grip and travel bag. I will get home by 3 o'clock this afternoon. We will get married this evening, come to Toledo on the express, and tomorrow we can start East together."

Brice carried out this programme, and the two went to New York via Niagara Falls, and then on to Boston. While they were in New York and Boston they made a tour of the stores, and Brice was so happy that he bought silks and satins and jewelry everywhere. He soon ran out of money, and then he borrowed of Holdridge from time to time until Holdridge one morning reached into his pocket to give him some more and found that he had no left. Both of the men were comparatively unacquainted at that time in Boston, but Holdridge had a very fine watch, and he pawned this until he could get a remittance from home. When the two came back from the pawnshop, they found that the watch had been pawned for nothing about the situation of their wives, and as they met them their faces were as happy as though their pockets were stuffed. As Holdridge pulled off his overcoat, however, his watch chain, which he had stuffed in his watch pocket, came loose and the chain fell down.

"Why, what's become of your watch, my dear?" said his wife.

"Oh!" said Holdridge, as he reddened a little, "it's got out of order and I had to leave it at the watchmaker's to be fixed. This was all that was said, and a few days later the remittance which he had telegraphed for arrived and the wedding trip was finished without further financial trouble. Brice made a ten strike shortly after coming home and he paid Holdridge for the debts of his wedding journey.

SENATOR BRICE'S FIRST WEDDING SUIT.

Speaking of Cal Brice's wedding recalls the story I heard concerning him by one of his old schoolmates at a college fraternity dinner here in Washington the other night. When Brice went to school he was very poor, and he had barely enough to pay his tuition and

board. He could not indulge in fine clothes. He was too honest to go in debt and without seeing some immediate means of repayment he was too proud to borrow. He had, however, a good deal of humor in his nature, and he was a man of means as a practiced joke at the expense of his friends.

While he was in the senior year both himself and his roommate received an invitation one day to attend the wedding of a friend. The couple to be married were very popular, and it was known that the wedding would be a large and for the town a fashionable one. It was talked about in the social circles of the college for weeks beforehand, and Brice's roommate, who was well to do, ordered a new suit of clothes for the occasion. Brice looked over the closet with him and longed for a suit himself, but he looked at his slender pocketbook he gave up the idea with a sigh, and, taking his nail brush, scrubbed the dirt out of his old suit and prepared to wear it. Now, the clothes of his friend were to be delivered the evening of the wedding. The bride and groom came after a message on and the suit did not arrive. As it approached the time for leaving Cal Brice said that he would go down and see what was the matter and would hurry up the tailor. His friend said all right and sat and waited. In the course of half an hour a message came, saying that the clothes could hardly arrive on time, and the boy, not to be late, went on his old suit and went to the wedding. He had just gotten himself into a good place for watching the ceremony when, to his surprise, the bride and groom came in a coach and he had jumped from a bandbox. He was clad from crown to heel in his friend's new suit, and he was for that time, at least, the best dressed of his fellows. During this dinner Senator Brice spoke with considerable feeling about his college days at Lima, and he said that the clothes could hardly arrive on time, and the boy, not to be late, went on his old suit and went to the wedding. He had just gotten himself into a good place for watching the ceremony when, to his surprise, the bride and groom came in a coach and he had jumped from a bandbox. He was clad from crown to heel in his friend's new suit, and he was for that time, at least, the best dressed of his fellows. During this dinner Senator Brice spoke with considerable feeling about his college days at Lima, and he said that the clothes could hardly arrive on time, and the boy, not to be late, went on his old suit and went to the wedding. He had just gotten himself into a good place for watching the ceremony when, to his surprise, the bride and groom came in a coach and he had jumped from a bandbox. He was clad from crown to heel in his friend's new suit, and he was for that time, at least, the best dressed of his fellows. During this dinner Senator Brice spoke with considerable feeling about his college days at Lima, and he said that the clothes could hardly arrive on time, and the boy, not to be late, went on his old suit and went to the wedding. He had just gotten himself into a good place for watching the ceremony when, to his surprise, the bride and groom came in a coach and he had jumped from a bandbox. He was clad from crown to heel in his friend's new suit, and he was for that time, at least, the best dressed of his fellows. During this dinner Senator Brice spoke with considerable feeling about his college days at Lima, and he said that the clothes could hardly arrive on time, and the boy, not to be late, went on his old suit and went to the wedding. He had just gotten himself into a good place for watching the ceremony when, to his surprise, the bride and groom came in a coach and he had jumped from a bandbox. He was clad from crown to heel in his friend's new suit, and he was for that time, at least, the best dressed of his fellows. During this dinner Senator Brice spoke with considerable feeling about his college days at Lima, and he said that the clothes could hardly arrive on time, and the boy, not to be late, went on his old suit and went to the wedding. He had just gotten himself into a good place for watching the ceremony when, to his surprise, the bride and groom came in a coach and he had jumped from a bandbox. He was clad from crown to heel in his friend's new suit, and he was for that time, at least, the best dressed of his fellows. During this dinner Senator Brice spoke with considerable feeling about his college days at Lima, and he said that the clothes could hardly arrive on time, and the boy, not to be late, went on his old suit and went to the wedding



famous Ohio orator, who is now postmaster at Tiffin. Said Gen. Gibson: "I knew both Grant and Sherman before they became famous, and I was very close to them during the first part of the war. Grant was the great general of the war and Sherman was the great field marshal. Gen. Sherman was a great pusher of men and a fighter, but Grant was the Washington of our civil strife. Sherman was full of good ideas. They called him crazy when he proposed 100,000 men to be marched right down into Tennessee and on through the South, but that idea was a correct one, and had it been followed the North would have conquered the South more quickly and with a loss of less men. Sherman was very superior as a leader of an army where the lines were mapped out, and as for Grant, he could carry the whole country from the mountains to the sea in his eye. He knew every part of our fighting grounds, and of its people from the Pacific slope to the capes of Virginia, and he played the game of war with a full knowledge of the position and possibilities of every man on the chess board.

GRANT ON THE GENERALS OF THE BIBLE. "Speaking of military genius," Gen. Gibson went on, "during the earlier part of the war we lay for a long time inactive, and Gen. Grant used to come to our headquarters, and we had many talks together. Grant has been accused of getting drunk during the first part of the civil war. This was not true. He took a glass now and then, as most of us did, but I have never seen him under the influence of liquor. He was a fine talker and full of ideas. His talk showed that he had a great knowledge of the Bible, and he was especially well posted on the Bible. As an instance of this I remember a chat we had on a book entitled 'Partisan Warfare,' which Gilliam, an officer of the Southern army, had published. I referred to it and asked Grant what he thought of it. 'Yes,' he replied, 'I have read it. Gilliam was always a great fool, and his book is pure balderdash. Talk about partisan warfare! There is no partisan warfare going on in this world today. The only man in this war who is carrying on his fighting in this way is Gen. John Morgan, the Kentucky raider. If you want an example of partisan warfare you can see it in him. The days of much fighting are gone by. That



With Gen. Grant.

was the warfare of the past. The Bible is full of it and one of the greatest partisan warriors of the world was King David. He fought all of his campaigns along such lines, and he was a good fighter. But the great military leader of that time was Joshua. He would have been great in any generation, and in any war. He saw all things and he manipulated his troops 'with military genius.'

GOSSIP ABOUT EX-SECRETARY FOSTER. "Ex-Secretary Foster lives not very far from Tiffin," said I.

"Yes," replied Gen. Gibson; "Charles Foster was raised at Fostoria, a few miles from Tiffin, and he has a large amount of property there. His father came here when he was a young child, and he got his business education in his father's store. The same store is still in existence today, and Foster has an interest in it. He has other interests throughout this part of Ohio, and his private property is such that he can't afford to take a public office. I happen to know that he was very reluctant to accept the Secretaryship of the Treasury, and he is glad to get out of it. The treasury has so affected his health that I fear he will never be the man he was before he entered it. That Government machine is too big for any one man. It has killed Foster, and it has killed Manning's giant physique; it killed Folger, and Foster was very close to the edge of the grave when he had to go off to Europe to get a rest. And still Secretary Foster was ready to go, and it would ruin his health if he tried to master it, and he had the best advice on this subject that any Secretary of the Treasury has ever had. This came from Judge Niblack of Indiana, and I saw the letter which Niblack wrote to Foster at the time he was offered the appointment. It was a very strong letter, and I can, of course, only remember the substance of it. Judge Niblack told Foster that he wanted him to accept the portfolio of the Treasury, but only on one condition—that he would act like a man of sense when in office. 'The treasury,' said Niblack, 'is too big a thing for any one mind to grasp all its details, and if you attempt it it will surely ruin your health. There are, however, in the department scores of men who have been connected with it for years and who understand perfectly the different parts in which they are employed. You want to make these men do the work for you, to accept their prophecies and rely upon their estimates. Let them make out the papers, and let them be incorporated into their ideas into your report as yours. Devote yourself almost entirely to great questions and you will end your career in the department with a record as the greatest and ablest of our secretaries. Think Foster, who went into the Treasury with the idea of doing this,' said Gen. Gibson, 'but he is such a practical business man that he could not let things pass him without investigation, and hard work almost broke him down.'

"Secretary Foster has large interests with Senator Cal Brice, has he not?"

"No, I think not," replied Gen. Gibson. "He was with Brice in the Ohio Central deal, and he had a small amount of stock in the Nickel Plate Railroad, most of his interests are right here in Ohio, and I don't think he indulges in any extent in speculation. As for Cal Brice, he is a born speculator, and he has the greatest nerve of any speculator I know. He can lose \$1,000,000 and not wink, and from his face and talk you would not know any difference. They would be just the same thing to him. Brice is a very shrewd business man, and he has extraordinary ability."

FRANK G. CAMPBELL.

Y.M.C.A. Entertainment. An entertainment for young men was given at the Y.M.C.A. last evening. The Mephisto Guitars, Mandolin and Banjo Club rendered one or two musical numbers, and S. A. Moody gave a recitation which was much applauded that he was induced to give another. There was a song by Fred May and a piano solo by Miss Anna Douglas, and a J. A. Huntley. Eugene Connor rendered a piano solo, and a tuba solo was given by P. H. Cutbush.

W. P. McIntosh, the proprietor of one of the Mentone nurseries, was compelled to purchase all of the two-year-old and first-class one-year-old lemon and orange trees in the nursery adjoining his, belonging to Gen. McIntosh, to the price of \$100,000, notwithstanding that he charges 75 cents each, and trees of the same age can be bought within a few miles of Mentone for 50 and 60 cents each, but the Mentone nurseries have never been fertilized, the trees are from five and a half to seven feet in height, will grow much faster and stand more sunburn and more cold than any fertilized trees will. The Mentone trees do not have to be wrapped with cheese cloth as the models Esau Frana wait.

## THE PANAMA RIOT.

### A Forgotten International Isthmian Episode.

The Fate of an American Emigrant Train. "Just a Slice of Watermelon"—A War That Was Once Imminent.

By Prof. John Hassett Moore.

#### Specialty Contributed to The Times

In the discussions of mobs and mob violence that followed the New Orleans lynching and the killing of American sailors in the streets of Valparaiso, it is singular that attention was not called, in the public prints, to one of the most serious outbreaks in which the United States has ever been concerned.

I refer to the murderous attack made at Panama in 1856 on an American emigrant train, and the dispute with New Granada (now the Republic of Colombia) that followed.

At that time there were no transcontinental railroads, and the Isthmus of Panama was the favorite route for persons going to seek their fortunes in California. To meet the demand for transportation, American enterprise had established the Panama Railway, which crosses the isthmus from Colon, on the Atlantic, to the city of Panama on the Pacific. Along this line many thousands made their way to the land of gold.

On the morning of April 15, 1856, the steamer *Albatross* arrived at Colon from New York with nearly a thousand passengers en route for California.

Among these passengers were many women and children. Three trains were made up and all the passengers were transported to Panama, where the steamer *Tehoe* was waiting for them. Arriving there, some took themselves to the two hotels near the railway station, while many went to the ticket office to have their tickets registered.

Meanwhile an incident occurred which was as trivial in its origin as it was tragic in its results.

JUST A SLICE OF WATERMELON. An altercation arose between a drunken passenger and a Panama negro who kept a provision stall near a railway station, over the man's refusal to pay for a slice of watermelon, the price a dime.

A companion of the passenger paid the negro, but the disturbance did not cease. Either before or after the payment of the money, it is uncertain, which, a pistol shot was fired. The pistol belonged to the drunken passenger, but whether he fired it was a question never determined. The evidence indicated that it was fired by a "light-colored man," a companion of the watermelon vender, who took it from the passenger after the latter had shot the two negroes.

Right upon the spot the two negroes ran along the beach to the Cienega, a marshy negro settlement near the railway station. All the negroes gathered there, and in almost an instant's time they were on the return with a crowd armed with stones, machetes and other weapons. The whole force at once began an attack on the hotels.

Among the witnesses of this scene was Capt. A. J. McLean, who was on the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at Panama. He was standing on the company's pier directing the discharge of some freight.

Seeing the rioters coming toward the railway station, he hastened there, and he saw the negroes attacking the station. He called to the chief of police, calling him to bring out his force. The messenger, a faithful native who had been in the employ of the steamship company, was shot by a ball in the neck, but he nevertheless succeeded in delivering his message.

Meanwhile the passengers on the railway station were in a state of great alarm. Those who had families in the hotels hastened there. All others remained to defend the station and the helpless persons imprisoned in it, in case it should be attacked. An attempt to organize the passengers to defend the station failed, since few were armed, and there was a general feeling of helplessness and panic.

A small party of men, however, found an old cannon, and loading it with iron boiler rivets, hauled it outside of the gate of the station. They then commanded the street leading to the negro settlement. They placed the cannon in charge of a trusty man, with orders not to fire unless the natives should advance on the station and could not otherwise be restrained.

THE CHIEF OF POLICE JOINS THE MOB.

The suspense was of short duration. After destroying the hotels the natives turned their attention to the station. They had previously been firing occasional shots. The fusillade now increased, and an attack was made on the station. What the look place cannot better be described than in Capt. McLean's own words:

"Not a sound went from the station; doubtless each person there felt that dreadful scenes of massacre, rapine and plunder were inevitable, unless the authorities of the country could be brought to the station and could not otherwise be restrained. The rioters were not only unarmed and defenseless victims. 'At this moment the long-listened-for sound of the bugle note was heard, and it brought relief to many an aching heart. We congratulated each other, and in a moment more we would have been outside the inclosure to welcome our deliverers, when there was poured into the station a volley of musketry, accompanied by savage shouts for blood. This volley was quickly followed by others; the dragoon ready came upon us that the police had joined the mob.

"In a moment the police, headed by Col. Garrido, had crossed the clear space between the Cienega and the station-houses, and from under the wing of the train cars they poured a fire of shot and shell into the station."

"At the same time the outside mob, with some of the police in company, entered the station from the west end along the track, firing through it to clear the way, and broke into the various compartments, and the passengers were killed or wounded. The rioters were not only unarmed and defenseless victims. 'At this moment the long-listened-for sound of the bugle note was heard, and it brought relief to many an aching heart. We congratulated each other, and in a moment more we would have been outside the inclosure to welcome our deliverers, when there was poured into the station a volley of musketry, accompanied by savage shouts for blood. This volley was quickly followed by others; the dragoon ready came upon us that the police had joined the mob.

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bility for the riot, contending that the emigrants had been in fault and that the local authorities had done their duty.

At one time it looked as if the dispute might end in a war. It was more than three years after the riot that a treaty was ratified. In that the government of New Granada acknowledged its liability, 'arising out of its privilege and obligation to protect its people in peace and good order along the transit route.' Under this treaty an international commission, which sat at Washington, assessed the damages in each individual case.

## UNIVERSITY CLUB.

Annual Election of Officers and Banquet—An Enjoyable Affair.

The University of California Club held its annual dinner and reunion last Thursday evening at Illich's cafe. The 23d of March is the anniversary of the granting of the charter to the State University, and last Thursday was the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the university. The occasion was most enjoyable, and the day was especially significant this year to all Berkeley men because the new president of the college, Prof. Martin Kellogg, was installed on that day. He had telegraphed a congratulatory message to the club, which was warmly received by the club, whose members were thus made to feel that they had a share in the festivities at their alma mater.

The caterer had prepared a splendid collation for the club, after which the president, Henry W. Melvyn, called the meeting to order for the business meeting and the annual election of officers. The following officers were unanimously chosen:

President, H. W. Melvyn, '79; vice-president, J. S. Van Dine, '78; secretary and treasurer, L. R. Hewitt, '90; directors, Capt. George J. Ainsworth, '73; Joseph W. Welch, '77; Max Lowenthal, '81; F. M. Kelsey, '80; W. J. Varie, '87; H. H. Mayberry, '89; Dr. David W. Edelman, '89.

The club, which is a club, congratulating it upon its successful career thus far, both in connection with an active interest in the university and in itself being the center of social good fellowship among the Berkeley men in Southern California. A report, prepared by Melvyn, was presented, showing the high degree of prosperity that the State University is now enjoying, its increased student attendance, and describing the increased appliances for higher education at its disposal that are constantly being made more efficient.

This report was enthusiastically received, after which papers, prepared by members of the club, were listened to with lively enjoyment, for they were all replete with both wit and wisdom. The following "themes" were duly presented:

"Medical Education in Our Courts," Dr. Joseph Kurtz; "Success," J. T. Houx; "The Great Question of the Hour, and How to Solve It," Shirley C. Ward; "The Descent of Man," Dr. Edelman; "Our Alma Mater," W. J. Varie.

The university having lost two of its most devoted friends and generous benefactors in the recent death of Judge Hastings and Hon. H. D. Bacon, a committee was appointed to draft suitable resolutions in their memory.

The evening's festivities were enlivened by the familiar college songs and by "Auld Lang Syne" and an enthusiastic U. C. yell the club dispersed. Hereafter its meetings will be held twice a quarter, in the hope of rendering the club more efficient, both to its members socially and to the university as an assistant.

The following were present: H. W. Melvyn, '79; Joseph W. Welch, '77; E. A. Meserve, Hastings, '86; J. T. Houx, Hastings, '85; Max Lowenthal, '81; Shirley C. Ward, Hastings, '86; F. Elmer Rich, '80; B. Wilson Hastings, '90; L. R. Hewitt, '90; Dr. Edelman, '89; James K. Moffitt, '86; E. E. Powers, Hastings, '86; Edward North, '86; W. H. Davis, '90; W. J. Varie, '87; Dr. Joseph Kurtz, Toland Medical College.

## A FULL EDUCATION.

The Best Results of the Latest Knowledge.

There is not an intelligent man in the world but appreciates the value of education and has occasion many times to regret the fact that he has either failed to take advantage of early opportunities, or that he has been deprived of the advantages of higher educational institutions in his earlier life. It is too late for him to take up a regular course of study, there being no time to devote to it amid the myriad cares of active life.

But the next best thing to a college education is the possession of the results of the ripe scholarship of others, and when these results are epitomized into one who has them at command has actually the cream of a college education.

How to get these results is an important question, and one that has attracted for our readers by putting in their reach that incomparable reference library, the Encyclopedia Britannica, and doing it, too, at a figure which makes it available to every one. This work is the combined epitomization of the ripest knowledge of hundreds of the ablest minds of England and America.

There is nothing like it under the sun. Upon whatever subject, what is said may be depended upon as being the latest and most accurate knowledge obtainable. It has been prepared in the preparation of the new matter which has been added to the original Edinburgh edition, and the busy man or the student who turns to the pages of this work may rest content that what he finds therein is the latest and best, no matter what the topic may be.

In a word, the Encyclopedia Britannica is a college education in itself. The most brilliant college graduates cannot know more than is contained within these pages, and the humblest who becomes at once on a par with him who has devoted long years to study.

This great educational advantage our readers may put within their reach for the insignificant sum of 10 cents a day. The offer is not one that will be continued for long. Its many advantages do not need to be repeated. It is a theory of the enterprise is that all who wish to avail themselves of intellectual progress will accept the terms of the proposition without delay, and therefore it is a part of the arrangement that this offer should be held open for a short time. For this reason, no time should be lost in taking advantage of the unprecedented terms offered.

Richard Storrs Willis, Charles Dudley Warner, Timothy Dwight and other Connecticut gentlemen have taken it in hand to erect a monument to the memory of James G. Percival, the poet and geologist of that State, whose remains lie buried at Hazel Green, Wis.

The W. G. Furrey Company.

Have the finest line of nickel and silverware, cut glass, coffee urns and chafing dishes. Also a large stock of *Best Quality* *Hotel* *Marlborough*, *Coast* *Co.* *New* *management*, *strictly* *first-class*, *J. J. Hubble & Son, Proprietors.*

## HILL WATER SUPPLY.

### A Long-felt Want About to Be Filled.

The City Water Company Preparing to Meet All Demands.

An Extensive Pumping Plant in Course of Construction.

With a Capacity of Four Million Gallons Daily—The Reservoirs Also to Be Enlarged to Meet in First-class Condition.

A large pumping plant, for supplying water for the hill districts, is being erected by the Los Angeles City Water Company on the west side of the river, and a short distance north of the Buena Vista street bridge.

The plant is to cost about \$25,000, and will include a Pelton water wheel, a double-acting duplex pump, a direct-acting Worthington pump and a Corliss steam engine.

The water to be pumped will be drawn from the company's reservoir near the plant, thence forced through the pipe and into a main to be placed on Buena Vista street. The water will follow this main along the street just mentioned to College street, and along College street to the company's reservoir.

The power for running the pump will ordinarily be supplied by the Pelton water wheel, and the water to furnish the power for that purpose will be taken from the river about a mile above. This water will be conducted through a flume for the most of the way until it reaches the plant, at which place it will be about sixty feet above the level of the river at that point.

During the last 200 feet of its flow before reaching the waterwheel it will have a drop of fifty feet and will be carried through a steel pipe, which will taper gradually through its last few feet of length. The Pelton wheel is placed directly over the pipe near its end, and the pent up water is afforded an outlet through three nozzles near the wheel. These nozzles are of a diameter varying from 8 to 4 1/2 inches, and are set at such an angle that the respective jets of water from them will each strike the paddles of the wheel at right angles with its radius.

The wheel is of iron and is six feet in diameter. The paddles are of cast steel, somewhat like a clam shell opened wide with its hollow sides down. The jet of water from each of the nozzles flows upward, either directly or at an angle, and strikes the paddle at the point midway between its two hollow parts. The upward force of the current thus transmitted to the wheel and the stream is split on the paddle and, in rebounding, the reaction gives still additional power, so that none of the energy is wasted. When it is remembered that the water proceeds from the lower end of the wheel, it is seen that a force equal to between 150 and 160 horse power will thus be developed.

The introduction of this class of waterwheels marks a new epoch in the history of mechanics, and a large proportion of the energy formerly wasted is now diverted to where it will be of service.

About fifty feet above and to the west of the waterwheel is the pump, to which the power is transmitted by an endless rope. This pump machinery is anchored to the solid rock, so that it cannot give. Its weight is sixteen tons. Each of its two cylinders is connected with the pipe leading from the reservoir, and each cylinder has a much larger diameter than the other, its end than at its middle. The piston, which is fourteen inches in diameter, has a stroke eighteen inches in length, and forces the water out of the end of the cylinder toward which it goes, while the suction draws in the water at the other end, which is a piston rod. This insures an even stream from each of the two cylinders, but air chambers are placed at two or three points along the pipe to further increase its steadiness.

If it is wished to pump the water into the hill districts a great deal of water, both cylinders will be operated; but, should it be desired to run the water into the Angeles Heights reservoir, which is 180 feet higher, or 270 feet above the pump, then only one cylinder will be used, and the entire energy will be expended on that one.

The people of the districts which this pipe will supply are at present using about a million and a half gallons of water per day, while with this machinery 4,000,000 gallons may be furnished to them if necessary.

At the side of this pump there is to be a Corliss steam engine of 150 horse power, which in case of accident to the waterwheel, lack of water or other emergency.

There is also to be a Worthington compound direct-acting pump, besides the one already described. It is for any reason the reservoir could not be used, or if the other pump should get out of order, the Worthington pump may be made to force water directly into the city mains. It is to be provided with a steam governor, which will regulate the quantity of water forced into the pipe according to the pressure in the mains. This pump will have a capacity of 8,000,000 gallons daily.

The work of erecting the plant and of laying the pipe to connect it with the reservoirs is being rapidly pushed under the direction of William Mulholland, the superintendent of the company, and is expected to be completed within two months.

It is intended to enlarge the Beaudry avenue reservoir from its present capacity of 2,000,000 gallons to a size capable of holding 10,000,000 gallons. The cost of this enlargement is estimated at \$10,000.

Mr. Mulholland says that it is expected that this system of waterworks will be connected with the gravity system by a 12-inch pipe laid on Second street, and that if desired water power may be furnished for running motors for elevators, coffee mills, lathes and other machinery.

Caught the Hotel-keeper.

C. B. Nelson, formerly a guest of the New United States Hotel, is in trouble. Louis Mesmer, the proprietor of the house, yesterday swore to a complaint in which he charged Nelson with making false pretensions in procuring his (Mesmer's) signature of indorsement to a draft for \$100 on the First National Bank of Kansas City. Nelson, while stopping at the hotel, represented that he had a deposit in the bank mentioned, and requested Mr. Mesmer to indorse the draft. The latter did this, but it was afterward discovered that Nelson had no such money on deposit, and Mesmer was obliged to settle with the bank cashing the draft in this city.



In the name of the prophet hoops!

Whoop!

Why, you perhaps murmur in your ears, should an Eagle bird put in his or about what the girls—God bless 'em—circle around their forms divine. He it steals or stays; crinolines that sticks out far, or pull-backs that stick in close!

Why should the Eagle utter on such a theme? Well, girls, he just can't help it, for he is fond of you, and whatever makes or mars your grace or comeliness is the Eagle bird's particular business, and don't you forget it.

I like you, he says, and O' air and debonnaire and winning; I like you robed in modesty without being cinched to death like a genuine Mexican plug, or expanded like one of those bladders that you blow up.

Great is the girl—and when the Eagle bird chases her, he means the whole blooming layout of sweet things that wear gowns that are supposed to be dreams, and pretty little bonnets with flower gardens onto 'em—great is the girl, as before vociferated, who decks herself becomingly; not rushing into ultra styles with all two of her dainty feet, but sashaying along on the suburbs of the latest fashion without getting in and making such a holy show of herself as to stop or derail electric cars, and give the male portion of the populace cricks in their necks from turning round to look at her.

Hoops, such as they were in war time, were more deadly than all the armies with banners that marched and counter-marched across this broad and beautiful Republic. They filled up the space that was needed to drive ambulances in; they caused many tears, and despair in the ranks of the human family than could be catalogued in a large book, and why, in the light of former grief they should want to once more surround themselves with tilts that at times reveal the female form in the most startling manner, makes the Eagle wonder.

No, girls! do not leap into the hooped arena, for you are not nearly so nice and gettable as you are in the clinging fashions which have made you look pretty enough to bite a piece out of for summer seasons past. Each of the maidens fair! the gulleful circles of steel which sway. Leave off the expanded skirt, for the world is filier of people now than it was in the 60s, and I can see from this perch that there is no room for you garbed in hoops.

Let any costume be modest, modest and unobtrusive; neither robe thyself in the cheese cloth of Frana Waite, nor puff thyself up with crinolines that swell, and the stars shall shine on you approvingly, and the love of man shall compass thee round about it.

What an ache the oval niblets with his halo all twisted over onto one ear like Grover Cleveland must give the fellows who want soft snaps at Government expense!

They go over to Washington through snow blockades and washouts, lugging their large petitions for relief, and only to have that individual, who is law unto himself, tell them, so to speak, to go off into an alley some place and die.

They beseech him with tearful voices to land them in a fat job where the salary is heavy and the work is light, and the dear old master of platitudes who is bigger than his party, leers over that double chin and remarks: "Aw, come off!"

How lovely it must be to hang around a hash-house in Washington waiting for Grover to sign a check off the official table and then to hear from day to day that the fat man does not propose to reappoint anybody; that he does not propose to appoint Democrats or turn out Republicans; that he doesn't give a cuss for petitions or recommendations; that a United States Senator or a member of the House hasn't plough enough to get a job for a man as jantit to the Board of Public Shirts, and that, "By the jumping Jehosaphat," the President! he is running this government, and let that linger your memory for the future!

Children of the fat Sherman's party of busted trusts and tariffs with their backs laid wide open plump up to their collar buttons, it must indeed be gleeful to loaf around looking at the White House and drool, waiting for old immaculate to say, "I'm sorry, but I can't do it. It is rich, richer, richer for the fellows who don't want anything, and have got lots of it, but to the poor other chaps who want, and want almighty bad, it must be just sickening!"

Meanwhile the Eagle bird, with the famous wing that has a wide spread, and an eye that has a reach that is simply great, is enjoying the layout beyond expression.

Just because they—those office-seekers—thought that when Grover got in they had the blooming world right by the tail.

It is such a joke!

The Bird of Freedom desires to issue a pean of praise for the delegation from the sunny South that just got back from the Legislature of a thousand attaches, covered all over with glory and stuff, a foot-deep.

They do the Eagle proud. That is the majority of them do. They went up to the place of malaria and river water that is full of sediment and wiggle tails, and did their duty like regular patriots, and I want to tell you I'm proud of 'em, spread 'em. They are principally wool and fully a yard wide.

The country below the Tehachapi for once has acted as if it was inhabited by people with *sabes*, in sending honest and intelligent gentlemen to the Legislature, and to those who deserve the remark I desire to say: "The Eagle is looking at you with that 'ere eye-shake!"

From this point of view, the Eagle bird yesterday saw Capt. Glenaville and his aggregation of sphere-bitters plugging the atmosphere so full of one and three baggers that there wasn't hardly room for the sun to shine.

The gentle Cherubs who represent the beauty spot of the salubrious South certainly are 'mean, and the feeling was fairly reached into the ozone after Prof. Jack Fanning's newest brand of curves was worth large wads of gold.

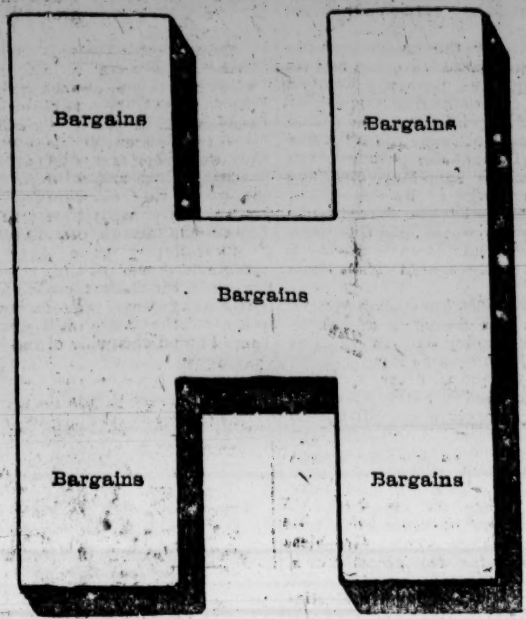
How the Kid at third base did swim

in glory! and dear old "Papa," who sits on the cushion at No. 1 like a fork of ages cleft for me and three or four others—wasn't he great!

"Shlissle!"

Now, boys, keep on a coming. Get out there in Mr. Keller's late vineyard this afternoon and do 'em up some more, for their old town is about to float off down the slough any way, and they have few friends worth mentioning. Let the swat of the hickory bellow on the breeze while the scornful yawn of





## WE ARE TERMED,

AND JUSTLY SO:

The Bargain-Givers of the Pacific Coast,

And we are in a position, more particularly now than ever, having purchased the entire stock of

*Frank, Grey & Co.*

At our own figure to offer you

## Special Inducements

- 28c 5 pieces 34-inch Black Alpaca, good value for 40c per yard, at 28c per yard.
- 44c 4 pieces Black Sicilian, 38 inches wide, well worth 65c yard, for 44c per yard.
- 75c 4 pieces iron-frame Black Sicilians, 40 inches wide, worth \$1.00 yard, for 75c yard.
- 45c 400 yards Black Bedford Cords, 40 inches wide, F. & Co.'s regular 75c grade, at 45c per yard.
- 50c 500 yards Black Self-stripe Dress Goods, all wool, 40 inches wide, 75c and 90c goods, for 50c per yard.
- 50c 1500 yards colored All-wool 42-inch Serge, worth 75c and 85c per yard, at 50c per yard.
- 75c 1250 yards 48-inch All-wool Henrietta, \$1.00 and \$1.25 qualities, all colors, at 75c per yard.

DON'T MISS THE

## Sale of Remnants

At the Cor. of Third and Spring Sts.

**TUESDAY.**

## Our Stores Are Located as Follows:

San Francisco, San Jose, Sacramento, Stockton, Petaluma, Salinas, and two stores in Los Angeles.

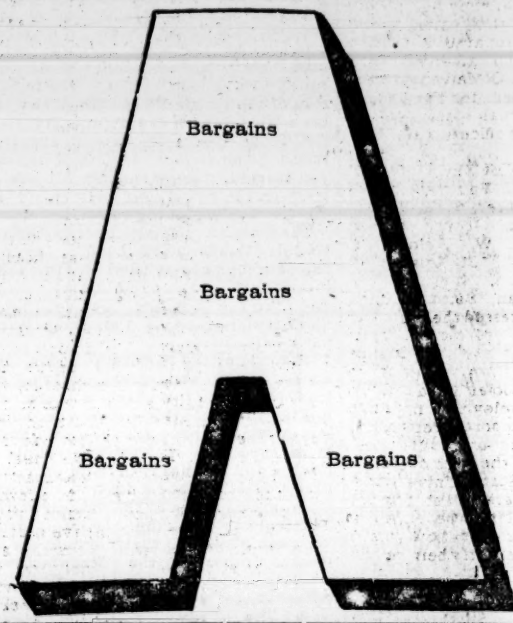
## GREAT SALE

—OF—

## Remnants!

Of all kinds of goods,

Next Tuesday.



## Miscellaneous Bargains.

Ladies' scarlet Wool Vests and Pants, marked down to.....

75c each

Ladies' white Merino Vests and Pants marked down to.....

37c each

Ladies' Jersey Ribbed Vests, shaped, with short sleeves, at...

25c each

Plain-colored Parasols, with border and shot silk with ruffle, that were \$3.50, are now.....

\$1.50 each

Plain silk Parasols with ribbon bow, that were \$3.50, are now.....

\$1.75 each

Plain Umbra silk, plain black Parasols, that were \$4.00, are now.....

\$2.25 each

85 dozen eight-button length undressed Mousquetaire Kid Gloves, all shades.....

\$1.20 per pair

2000 yards of colored Torchon lace, worth 12 1/2c per yard, for.....

5c per yard

50 dozen Ladies' Embroidered Handkerchiefs, assorted styles, 36c and 40c qualities, at.....

20c each

## NOT MANY

More Days

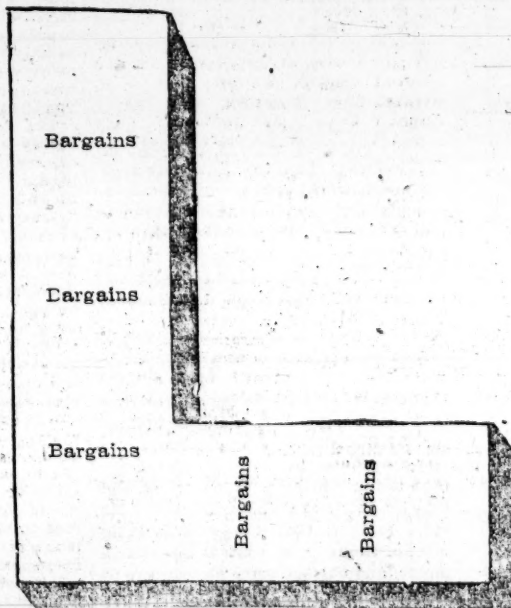
Remain of the sale of the stock of Frank, Grey & Co., at the corner of Third and Spring streets. The assortment in some lines is already broken, and when this state of affairs occur we never mince matters, we let the balance go

*At Any Price.*

Inquiring minds are wondering why such crowds are daily visiting our store. Some think it is because the Hale's are the largest dry goods firm on the Pacific Coast; others because Frank, Grey & Co. always carried nice goods at moderate prices, and from the mere fact of our having purchased the above stock at our own figure that we

Can Sell Cheaper Than Anybody!

We will display numerous bargains Monday not herein quoted.



THIS STORE ON THE

## Cor. Third & Spring Sts.

Is store No. 8. We began operations as follows: No. 1, San Jose; No. 2, Salinas; No. 3, Petaluma; No. 4, Stockton; No. 5, Sacramento; No. 6, Los Angeles; No. 7, San Francisco; No. 8, our present location, where we are selling the stock of Frank, Grey & Co. at a

## NOMINAL FIGURE!

GIVE

This..

Column

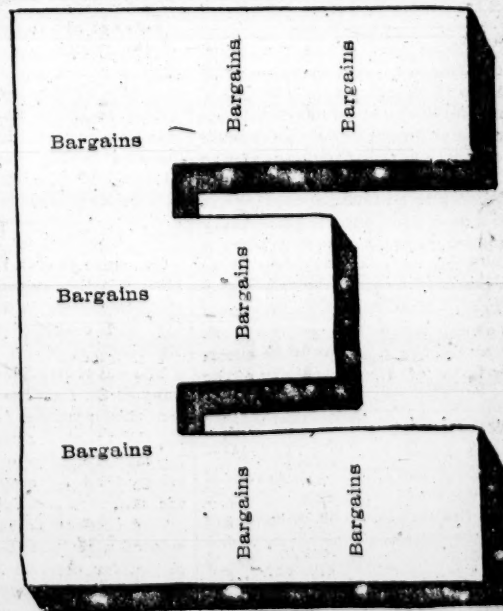
Your most careful attention.

THE PRICES

—ARE—

RIGHT!

- 3c All colors in Mosquito Net, 1 1/2 yards wide, at 3c per yard.
- 3c 5000 ounces split, single and double Zephyrs, all shades at 3c per oz.
- 3c 100 Tapestry Mats, size 9x9 inches, fringed, at 3c each.
- 3c All shades Corticelli Wash Silk at 3c per skein.
- 3c 1000 yards white embroidery Edging at 3c per yard.
- 3c 800 dozen ivory "bullet" Buttons, all shades, at 3c per dozen.
- 3c 400 yards white tourist Ruching at 3c per yard.
- 3c 250 spools Clark's O.N.T. Crochet Cotton (200 yds.) at 3c per ball.
- 3c 36-inch Dr. Warner's Coraline Dress Bone, at 3c each.
- 3c 300 gross all-silk Tailor Buttons, all shades, at 3c per dozen.



The dramatic week has been crowded full of attractions, comprising the hayseed drama in the person of Uncle Hiram, a three night's round of mirth and music with the popular and clever Frank Daniels in *Dr. Cupid*, a genuine colored "Uncle Tom," who had a famous cabin, the simulated colored troops in minstrelsy, and the Eiberman "Widow O'Brien" at the Los Angeles. This melange has kept the populace amused in some instances and bored in others.

The Park Theater has given *The French Spy* to good houses all the week, and the new playhouse has, to all appearances, become a permanent fixture.

The Los Angeles will remain dark all the coming week, details regarding other attractions to come being given below.

A new comedy-drama will be offered next Thursday at the Grand Opera-house.



Its theme is not a new one, and it is, perhaps, just a trifle difficult to determine whether it is a play with a moral, or simply a drama written for artistic finish and effect. Those points will be determined later. It comes to us under the title of *The Crust of Society*, and is an adaptation of Duma's *La Demi-Monde*, famous in Paris nearly half a century ago. It has been translated into English by several persons since its first presentation, but the present dramatization, by William Seymour, of Miss Louise Imogen Guiney's translation is said to be the best, by far, that has yet been given. John Stetson, whose excellent company will present the play, named the new adaptation *The Crust of Society*. The company comes to Los Angeles from New York, Boston and San Francisco, where the play has had a great success. Perhaps the play is a little too strong or suggestive at times, but nevertheless it has become the rage, and audiences have come to look upon it as the dramatic hit of the season. The translator, Miss Guiney, is highly praised for her clever and in-

telligent work by all the newspapers. The plot is not at all in the usual line. The adventures are made to appear a heroine in the eyes of the audience, and the leading male character, who once enjoyed her love, is portrayed as a coward. He prevents her from marrying the man whom she dearly loves, and who loves her, although he does not care for her himself. The lesser characters in the story are in capable hands and have plenty of work to do. Scenically the play is said to lack nothing.

Next week the Park Theater will present the play of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, with little George Cooper in the role of "Eva." The San Francisco press is unanimous in declaring this child to be one of the best juvenile artists on the American stage. She is not spoiled by a parrot-like prating of her lines, nor a self-conscious precociousness which destroys that natural, childlike charm lacking in most stage youngsters. She is as natural and dainty as a rosebud, and as "Eva" is sure to become a favorite with the ladies and children who will crowd next week's performances.

The production will be ornamented by special scenery, and augmented by a pack of bloodhounds, a band of Southern jubilee singers and a trick donkey. That popular favorite, George Woodthorpe, will appear as "Papa," a rollicking piece of human nature in animated ebony, and will introduce several new songs and dances that will take the town. The Park will likely do a great business during the run of *Uncle Tom*.

Theater-goers are evidently keenly aware of the fact that the forthcoming visit of the Bostonians to this city will be their only appearance here for a number of years. Hundreds of applications for seats and boxes have been made in advance of the opening of the sale, and these having been steadily denied, liberal premiums have been offered

for the reservation of choice places. The Bostonians have arrived at the conclusion to remain for the next three years in the East, not because there is lack of appreciation in the West, but because there is an ever-increasing demand for long engagements in New York and other large Eastern cities. They look at the matter from a business standpoint, and naturally prefer to confine their season to half a dozen cities within easy reach of each other to making the long and tedious trip across the continent.

IN THE LOBBY.

Maggie Mitchell goes on the road again next season.

Odette Tyler has been very ill at her home in New York.

DeKoven, the composer of *Robin Hood*, is laid up with the gout.

Dan Harkins is the latest addition to the Theater of Art and Letters.

Stage News pronounces *Hoss and Hoss* the very worst farce-comedy on record. Correct.

William Hoey, of Evans and Hoey, is seriously ill and has gone to Hot Springs, Ark.

W. J. Scanlan is falling steadily, and it is not believed he will survive many weeks longer.

The great Duse will play three weeks in April at Chicago, returning to Italy for the summer.

The Comedie Francaise in Paris has arranged to drop its iron curtain by electricity in case of fire.

John Drew holds that children are better off on the stage than in any other occupation that is open to them.

Clara Morris, of whose company Charley Voglesang is a member, closes her season at Brooklyn, N. Y., on the 29th inst.

By the death of his father in Windsor, Canada, McKee Rankin will inherit property that will leave him independent for the rest of his life. The estate includes vast forest lands and a

great deal of unimproved property, and is valued at \$500,000.

Charles Dickson has put on a new curtain raiser called *The Man About Town*, which made a "pleasing impression" in New York.

Rubinstein's sacred opera, *Moses*, is to be performed this month for the first time on the stage at Brunn, Germany. It is so long that it will take two evenings to play it.

Frank G. Carpenter, who comes to the Los Angeles Theater next month, is to deliver his great talk in San Francisco, under the auspices of the Press Club of that city.

Col. Ingersoll, in his final Sunday evening lecture at the Broadway Theater, New York, is on record as declaring that no great play has been written since Shakespeare's time.

Etelka Gerster, the once famous prima donna, is living secluded from the world on a mountain near Bologna, Italy, and passes her days in superintending the education of her children.

"Why does the ballet kick so high?" said she, "I'd like to know."

And the man behind her said: "So I above your mammoth hat can spy a wee bit of the show!"

—[Dunlop's Stage News.]—

Messrs. Kitts and Behymer are to be congratulated on their new Grand Operahouse programme, "The Footlights," which certainly fills a want long felt at that theater. It is handsomely printed, contains many interesting facts about stars under engagement, as well as their plays; and shows evidences of good taste and editorial ability in its selections of squibs and gossip.

Since the production of *Faust* Verdi has received over thirteen thousand letters and telegrams of congratulation, including a communication from the Emperor of Austria. Sig. Boito, the librettist, received £400 for the book, which is mostly adapted from the *Merry Wives of Windsor*. Verdi, for his composition, received \$8500, cash down. He will receive in addition

40 per cent. of the operatic royalty of performance, which will really be about 10 per cent. of the gross receipts.

A series of model operatic performances is to be given in the summer at Gotha, Germany. The Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha has offered a sum of 5000 marks as a prize in a competition for the best one-act opera, and this work, with Cherubini's *Lodoiska*, Sophr's *Faust* and another opera, is to be given with the best possible cast and mounting.

The *Player*, in which the young tragedian, Lawrence Hanley, will make a starring tour, beginning at Norfolk, April 8, is taken from the same old German play from which Dumas took *Sullivan* and T. W. Robertson *David Garrick*. It has been modernized for Mr. Hanley by Blanche Marsden, a daughter of the late Frederick Marsden, who has drawn largely from the original, but also from both of the celebrated adaptors.

A step forward has just been taken by the women of the stage by the incorporation of the Professional-Woman's League. The objects are: "To bring together women engaged in dramatic, operatic and literary pursuits with a view of rendering them helpful to each other; to minister to the pecuniary needs of the members, and aid in procuring them outfits and other things necessary in order to obtain employment."

"Julius Caesar at Whittier."

In response to the inquiry of a correspondent as to why the girls at the Whittier Reform School did not enjoy the Frederick Ward entertainment given there recently, Dr. Lindley replies that he has found it not practicable to have the boys and girls attend chapel, entertainments, or school together without realizing, disturbing influences. The only way in which the boys' department and girls' department can be successfully managed under the same general supervision, he says, is to

have them kept absolutely apart; and while they are only separated by the distance of a mile, yet the separation must be as thorough as though the girls were in Santa Clara, and the boys in Whittier. Mr. Wardle could not play at both places, and so it was thought best to have him play for the 350 boys instead of the seventy girls.

Dr. Lindley adds: "Money has been now appropriated by which suitable buildings may be erected for the girls, and they will have then a satisfactory assembly room, and they will be much more conveniently located as to the depot, and then, I trust, that our kind friends will assist us in seeing that the girls get their fair share of entertainments."

AUCTION AT COLEGROVE.

Yesterday the Colegrove auction took place and a large crowd was present to see how the land would sell. C. A. Sumner & Co. had provided tally-hos, transfer wagons and carriages to take the place of the dummy, which had, unfortunately, come to grief, and by noon all were landed safe and well.

After cheese, crackers and oranges had somewhat appeased the appetites of the bidders, business commenced, and the auctioneer did the persuasive to the tune of \$11,000, selling fifty-five acres, the balance being withdrawn for the present. The following is a list of the sales made:

No. Acres. Name. Price.

3—Lee A. McConnell.....\$1150.00

10—R. H. Jones.....2000.00

3—J. Thomas.....1000.00

3—J. W. Dixon.....750.00

3—Robert Steele.....1100.00

10—Willard Lamb.....2000.00

3—Mrs. N. L. Duke.....850.00

3—W. R. Murray.....1100.00

3—J. Stuart.....800.00

55.....\$11,400.00

The W. C. Furry Company

Sells the finest cook stoves and ranges made in the world—the famous Glenwood. Nos. 159 to 165 North Spring street.

For a nice lunch try the New England Dairy, First street, near Broadway.



## THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.

Los Angeles Daily Times, the Sunday Times, and the Saturday Times and Weekly Mirror.

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Office: Times Building.  
Telephone numbers: Editorial, 674; Business office, 29.  
EASTERN REPRESENTATIVE: H. D. LACOSTE, 38 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

Founded December 4, 1881.

## The Los Angeles Times

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

VOLUME XXIII. TWELFTH YEAR.

TERMS: By Mail, \$9 a year; by carrier 85 cents a month, or 50 cents a week. Sunday Times, \$2 a year. Weekly, \$1.30; 6 months, 75 cents.

Guaranteed Net Daily Circulation, February, 12,387 Copies.

Exceeding the combined circulation of all other Los Angeles daily papers.

Entered at the Los Angeles Postoffice for transmission as second-class matter.

## THE UPWARD SCALE.

Circulation of the Times—

For August, 1890.....	6,713 copies
For January, 1891.....	8,389 "
For July, 1891.....	9,637 "
For January, 1892.....	9,938 "
For July, 1892.....	10,788 "
For January, 1893.....	11,715 "
For February, 1893.....	12,387 "

A bill proposing woman suffrage at municipal elections has been defeated in Michigan.

A firm of Boston publishers has won a suit against Ben Butler. But they had to wait until Ben Butler was dead.

It is said that Edison has spent a million dollars in defending his patents. But he is still several millions ahead of the game.

A Kansas City minister has begun a crusade against the church social. It is said that he has drawn oysterless stew three times in succession.

OMAHA has an editor named Rosewater. He has lately had a ruction with an esteemed contemporary, and it is said that he now thinks seriously of applying to the Legislature to have his name changed to Aquafortis.

The correspondent who wrote to THE TIMES asking for a list of the towns of California, with the pronunciation of their names, will find much information on the subject in "California Names and Their Literal Meanings," by C. M. Drake of Long Beach.

LOTTERIES and prize-fights having failed to attract desirable immigration, Louisiana thinks seriously of trying public schools. The New Orleans Times-Democrat and several other leading journals of the State seriously advocate the proposed new departure.

It is said that Prof. Bell's device, the "waterphone," for locating leaks in water pipes, was suggested to him by observing a plumber's apprentice endeavoring to find a leak by means of a small steel rod, which he held in his mouth and touched against the pipe.

In a paragraph published a few days ago the invention of the tautograph, the new writing-telegraph system, was credited to Prof. Bell, the telephone man. It should have been credited to Prof. Asa Gray, a veteran in the field of electrical science, who has given the world many valuable discoveries, and also has a pretty good claim to the invention of the telephone.

A NEW YORK porch-climber who had gone to Chicago to take things in made his way to the second story of an elegant residence the other day, while the family was at dinner. He entered the bedchamber of the daughter of the house, and, after loading himself with jewels and bric-a-brac, he weakly gave way to a desire for enjoying the luxury of the place and took a seat in an easy chair. When he waked up the house was surrounded by police and he was a tired cove. Now the Chicago papers are blowing about sleepy New York burglars who are not up to the enterprising ways of the great city of the West.

A WASHINGTON city woman with a grievance entered her husband's store the other day and smashed hundreds of dollars' worth of bric-a-brac. Here is another illustration that women are coming to realize their rights more and more every day. Infuriated husbands have enjoyed a monopoly of smashing crockery and things long enough. We had a similar case in Los Angeles not many months ago wherein an indignant wife swooped down on her husband's law office, smashed the typewriter (the machine) into smithereens and carted off the rest of the things to a second-hand store. During this little ebullition the husband and his typewriter (the girl) maintained a discreet absence.

JOHN JACOB ASTOR, the fourth of his name in the wealthy New York family, is something of an inventor and a student of natural philosophy. He is now to the fore with a new device for producing rain artificially. He proposes to establish a pipe line from some depressed locality to the top of a hill or mountain, and then provide a vent for it in a high air-tower. When all is in readiness he proposes to start a powerful blower at the lower end of the pipe, and force a column of moist, warm air into the upper atmosphere. His idea is that the air thus liberated at a considerable elevation will be condensed into a cloud, and perhaps be precipitated. This would be creating artificial rain in reality. It would also furnish young Astor a good way to expend a half-million or so of his money to find out whether he can do it or not. He should remember, however, that he will get no more moisture into the upper atmosphere than he pumps up, and he will have to pump a good deal of air for a little moisture. It would be a more economical plan to force up already liquified water and distribute it from his high tower with a sprinkler. He would thus get more rain with a given amount of energy, and he would be reasonably sure of getting it. But, after all, John Jacob could not bring much of a shower.

## THE TIMES READY-REFERENCE SHEET.

A convenient and useful thing, not only to strangers and tourists, but to citizens of Los Angeles, would be a READY-REFERENCE SHEET of popular local information, giving the names and location of the chief transportation lines, the leading hotels, churches, public buildings, secret societies, boarding-houses, restaurants, suburban resorts, livery stables, banks, real-estate and insurance agents, attorneys, physicians, etc.

Such a sheet THE TIMES is preparing to put out. It will contain, besides the above lines of information, a long list of business cards, making it particularly useful to business men.

THE READY-REFERENCE SHEET, occupying a page of THE TIMES, will run through a full edition of 15,000 copies of the paper, and be printed, besides, on a large number of card sheets for special circulation and permanent posting.

An agent will call upon business men, explain details and give prices. Full information can also be had at this office.

## No Occasion for a "Hocus-Pocus."

A few days ago Secretary of State Waite announced himself as opposed to the removal of the capital from Sacramento. It was intimated that, inasmuch as the Secretary is charged with the duty of making up the regular State ticket, he may be depended upon to leave the capital amendment off, so that the people will be deprived of the privilege of voting upon it. We do not know whether there is any foundation for this surmise, but we do know that it would be a mighty bad stroke of policy on Mr. Waite's part to do so.

The proposed constitutional amendment may be drawn in proper form or it may not; but it is not the province of the Secretary of State to decide this in advance of submitting it to a vote. If it is passed upon at all, it should be passed upon by a judicial tribunal. Whether the measure would hold water in a legal test or not, there will be no harm in getting an expression of public opinion upon it. If it is sustained at the polls and afterward knocked out by the courts, the question will be brought up in the next Legislature. If it is defeated at the polls there is no use of bothering any more about it.

One thing is certain: If the people of the State are denied the privilege of expressing their opinions, as provided for by the Legislature, they will be all the more anxious to raise the question at a future time and all the more apt to vote for removal. The American people do not like to be hocus-pocussed out of their rights, and it is not a good plan for a State official to attempt anything of that sort. The public has a long memory and can not only demand and secure its prerogative at a future time, but it can also punish the man who interfered with the just exercise of its power.

## Cooking by Electricity.

For some years advanced writers on electricity have predicted that it is destined to become as serviceable for heating and cooking purposes as it is for lighting.

The Carpenter Electric Heating Company of St. Paul has patented devices for this purpose, and is now introducing them with the assurance that cooking may be done even better by electricity than by most methods now in use, and with less annoyance and cost.

The current is introduced in an insulated wire, just the same as that employed for electric lighting. A skillet or stew-pan has a sort of gridiron attachment beneath it, which consists of a number of wires of less conductivity than the main wire. When the current is turned on, the gridiron of small wires is heated to incandescence, just as the film of an incandescent lamp is heated. A current of thirteen amperes is employed for ordinary purposes. The skillet or pot may stand on a table or bench, and that is the size of the stove for the time being.

The oven employed for baking is thus described by the Kansas City Star, in a report of a test recently made in that city:

At one end of the bench was an oven with wires attached to it. It had a little window about four inches square in one side, and by peeping in one could see a monster turkey being roasted. An incandescent lamp on the inside of the oven lighted it so well that the progress of the cooking could be seen through the window without disturbing the oven. The turkey weighed forty-four pounds. The current was turned on in the oven for forty-five minutes and then turned off and the turkey continued to roast slowly for two hours, when it was done to a color that would make a reputation for any cook. This oven looks much like the oven of a gasoline stove. It is made of Russia iron, is portable, and has no outside attachments or fixtures excepting the electric wires. It is lined with wood and asbestos, and retains the heat like an old-fashioned stone oven. The heat is confined so well that the outside of the oven doesn't get hot at all. The heat from electricity is absolutely even. It is just as intense when it is turned on as when it is turned off, and keeps the oven at an absolutely even temperature. This is one of its great features.

He exhibited all sorts of cooking utensils in operation by electricity. Buckwheat cakes were made, water was boiled, steaks were cooked, and it was shown any food can be cooked as well as on a range. The food cooked by electricity tastes like food cooked in the usual way.

Electricity is said to have a cold, salty taste, and no electrician denies that a current can be tasted. But food cooked by electricity is cooked by heat just like food cooked on a range. The heat is generated by electricity instead of by fuel.

We are not advised as to the danger involved in the electric current employed for such purposes, but probably it is introduced at a high amperage and low voltage, so that no evil results would follow if the operator should happen to touch a "live" wire. This would be absolutely essential if the new appliances are to be introduced for domestic service. Of course, if the cook were to touch one of the incandescent wires, he would be burned just the same as though he touched any other red-hot iron.

One feature of cooking by electricity will charm the average housewife, and that is that it does not overheat the room. The heat is confined to so small a space and applied so directly to the purpose required that there is little waste by radiation. Another attractive feature will be the cleanliness. The demon of dirt and ashes will find no place in the kitchen of the future.

A remarkable thing about the use of electricity is that it may be employed for cooling as well as for heating. Prof. DeBorbe recently quoted in these columns to the effect that an electric wire may be run to the dinner table, if required, and an apparatus connected with it will cool the water, while another alongside of it steeps the tea.

It is probable that, within a few years, we shall have houses heated by electricity in winter and cooled by electricity in summer.

A DENTIST who extracted the wrong tooth has been sued for \$1000 by the owner of the molar. This reminds the Minneapolis Tribune that the organs and members of the human anatomy are being rapidly scheduled and appraised. The other day a man was awarded \$500 for an ear. Accident insurance companies pay \$2000 each for eyes. A nose has been known to bring its owner \$1000 when removed without said owner's consent by an enemy. The hair has not been assessed, but it is safe to say that a jury would award a man who had been scalped not less than \$1000. With these data one can estimate the market value of a human head pretty accurately. Thirty-two teeth, at \$1000 each, would be \$32,000; two ears, at \$500, \$1000; two eyes at \$2500, \$5000; one nose, \$1000—total, \$39,000. But let a railroad company cut off a man's head and his heirs can recover only \$5000. It is evident, then, that as a mere speculation, it would pay a man better to lose his head by installments than at one fell swoop. He would not only obtain more money, but he would be able to earn a living for at least a portion of the time and enjoy some of the money received in damages.

A STATE officer, who was in Los Angeles last week, gives it as his opinion that a new capital building, better than that at Sacramento, could be erected for \$1,000,000. He confirms the statement already made by THE TIMES that the present Capitol is settling, and that its walls are badly cracked. He says, further, that the cellar is damp most of the time, so that it imparts a musty and unwholesome atmosphere to the whole place. It is true that a good deal of money has been expended on the grounds; but a large share of the outlay was for filling, to bring them above the high-water level of Sacramento. It is fair to assume that San José could furnish grounds that would be above high-water mark without filling; and this expense would not have to be duplicated in the removal.

RIVERSIDE county has already opened its campaign for the new offices. Patrick Cunningham, with a dozen other men, was at work on the roof of the Hide and Leather building, the March wind sweeping, like a hurricane across it. A cry for help failed the attention of his comrades too late. As they turned to look he rolled down the slant, clutching desperately at everything he could get his hands on. He was on the edge before they could move from their places. But a grocer's wagon, with horse attached, stood directly under the sixty-foot high point from which Patrick rolled. At least, and best, the horse was there, and he had never been known to be so helpful. He was for Patrick, and he held the animal's back. "Barrie, a wrinkle 'o' me, I'm all right," said he, "but begorra, it's the back of the horse must be broken entirely."

Neither animal, harness nor man was damaged.

Chicago theatergoers dare not disappoint the Anglo-maniacs. The managers will not hire young women as theater ushers, and they give their reasons. "One has been for a long time selecting handsome young men. Unless the women were only 50, or 60, or 70, they would detract from the performance. 'What man,' he exclaimed, 'would rather stop and talk to a pretty girl than look at an ordinary play? They would have their seats changed seven times in one evening just to get a chance to talk to the girls.'"

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Friend? Well, I should say not. He's only a relative of mine.

## CURRENT HUMOR.

Yabsley. Did you ever tackle any of these "missing word" contests? Mudge. Yes. The missing word was—"yes," but I could not get her to say it.—Indianapolis Journal.

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## BREEZY BIGNESS.

## Some Figures of Vastness at the Fair.

How It Feels to Fall from a "White City" Building.

Against the Pretty Girl Usher at the Theaters.

Facts of the Fair—The Artists—The Spectatorial Gales of March Have Hindered Building, but All Will Be Ready.

Special Correspondence of THE TIMES.

CHICAGO, March 20, 1893.—Public notice has been given that Jackson Park would be closed to visitors after April 30.

It is said that 1,000,000 people have paid the 25-cent fee to see the initial stages of the great fair. It is certain that there have been but few days, even in the severest weather, when sight-seers have not dotted the wide unobstructed roadways. It is something to see the great four-inch-tire wagons, the only ones, allowed on the grounds. Some of these are so large and so heavy that a single team can hardly move the great iron vehicle alone. Six and sometimes eight teams are necessary to bring loads from the freight yard.

It is much to go through the almost silent and comparatively solitary city—so roomy, so stupendous, so unrolled and so beautiful. There is the delight of unobstructed vision as one gazes through the solitude of these inclosed areas and feels of height to roofed altitudes of cooled steel and iron. A wandering guard looks at the small and lonesome. Traveled men stand in the Manufactures Building and look up at the web of glass, iron and steel, more than two hundred feet clear away, as spellbound as the astronomer who has discovered a new constellation.

Span of truss, 324 feet. Span in the clear, 304 feet. Truss weight with pultrines, 400,000 pounds. In the center hall, 12,000,000 pounds of steel. In the roof of the nave, 2,000,000 pounds of iron. In all 17,000,000 feet of lumber—a good stretch of forest—eleven acres of light. All at one look!

You need to rectify all this as you look to get the value of your sight and the reality of the vision, you should time yourself and take a walk, asking each guard on his best how far away is the center door, or better, ask him to show you the door that will take you the nearest way to your home.

The Pennsylvania Railroad depot in Jersey City, the next in magnitude of arch and span, has trusses 80 feet high, half the size of these, and a span of 250 feet.

When these floor spaces are filled, the streets laid out, the corner lamps lighted, and the thoroughfares thronged with a polyglot, hurried crowd, this wonderful range of the eye will be broken. There is now a charm that the last multitude cannot see.

On the driveway one looks with awe at the specks of men moving along the top edge of some high building, as steady of foot, as sure of hand as the workman on the first floor. It was from the roof of the Manufactures Building that 300 men fell to the ground, when a rope around the waist shivered snow from forty odd acres of roof. Shoveled it through holes cut in the roof down to the floor, where traces of it are yet visible. What a game of snow-ball that was!

Other than the snow, there is a fall from some scaffold. On a recent Sunday two fatalities were recorded. The man who fell from the scaffold of the Administration building was so crushed that he was unrecognizable. It was necessary to call the roll of the squad, and when the man was found, he was dead. Such men are registered, and their bodies cared for by the exposition authorities in the most considerate manner.

Once in a while, a tumbler escapes. Patrick Cunningham, with a dozen other men, was at work on the roof of the Hide and Leather building, the March wind sweeping, like a hurricane across it. A cry for help failed the attention of his comrades too late. As they turned to look he rolled down the slant, clutching desperately at everything he could get his hands on. He was on the edge before they could move from their places. But a grocer's wagon, with horse attached, stood directly under the sixty-foot high point from which Patrick rolled. At least, and best, the horse was there, and he had never been known to be so helpful. He was for Patrick, and he held the animal's back. "Barrie, a wrinkle 'o' me, I'm all right," said he, "but begorra, it's the back of the horse must be broken entirely."

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those who now regret that they did not submit pictures to the juries. Noted artists who will exhibit are Huntington, Beckwith, De Forest, Brush, Coleman, F. S. Church, Deering, Gari, Hovenden, George Inness, F. C. Jones, Kappes, La Farge, Mowbray, Shurtless, Sargent, Tryon, Wyant and Wittgen. Those who did not send are Mr. Hart, L. W. Wood, E. Wood Perry, William H. Beard, Mr. Bierstadt. It is reported that the latter will make an independent exhibition of his work.

The New York jury for painting was Eastman Johnson, R. Swain, Gifford, H. Bolton Jones, William M. Chase and George W. Maynard of New York, E. C. Tarbell and L. M. Gumpig of Boston, C. E. Dana of Philadelphia and J. W. Beatty of Pittsburgh. Mr. Maynard was chosen in place of F. D. Millet, who, being in Chicago, could not serve.

No member of the jury had knowledge of any other member voted. No comment was allowed on the pictures until after the vote had been taken. Then discussion was allowed, and a member who desired to change his vote could call for reconsideration. Of these reconsiderations there were a few, and the final selections represent almost every artist of prominence in the State of New York.

The severe weather has hindered building, yet the directors seem sure that all will be ready by May 1, though Choral Hall, where Theodore Thomas's choruses are to be sung, is only named. Its Greek design is apparent alone in the long slab of staff marble now being manufactured these can rapidly be nailed to place. The foundation of the Children's building has just been laid. There is only the frame of the Teatro model of Spanish architecture. Some foreign buildings are not yet started, though nearly all are at work on their pavilions and private exhibitors are beginning to arrive.

The Russian commission, Constantine de Rakouza-Soumchevsky, says if the buildings are finished by April 1 the interior can be arranged in two weeks, and that the exhibits are coming in more rapidly than at the great European expositions.

The cost of the various pagodas and booths inside each great building, at least the cost of making all the exhibits, will equal that of the building in which they are placed. Rival firms, especially of the vine exhibits of France and Germany, divulge only the barest details of their designs of these interior structures to the officials of the Horticultural building. Chicago firms are the plans of the architects in their vaults. In the Manufactures building many exhibits will cost from \$20,000 to \$30,000. Each builder would like to know what the others will do.

There are three or four fellows I would outside if it took me last dollar for advertising next year," is a characteristic remark of our Chicago exhibitor. In a week or more these secrets must materialize, for not much building can be deferred until after the middle of March. It is estimated that Chicago firms will spend \$1,000,000 in this way. These plans for booths must be submitted to the office of Director of Works Burnham, and passed upon there, to secure good general effect and harmony in grouping. Nearly all plans will suffer some change. But for restriction of space, Jackson Park and Midway Plaisance would have had a swath of domes. As it is, not one of eighteen towering projects are yet rising, though it was supposed that one or two rivals of Eiffel would break the present roof plans. The general architectural consistency of Jackson Park, nor the interiors of the great buildings, are to suffer from the desire of one builder to outdo the other in advertising expedients. Everything that can be done in factories is in progress; the warmer weather will witness astonishing rapidity of final preparation.

The month of April will be too busy a time to allow the entrance of curious visitors. The clearing of the ground has commenced, and round-trip tickets are being asked for by the people who are looking in Europe for April and May to return in May and June.

The Chicago Secular Union is to test the constitutionality of the Sunday-closing in the Supreme Court. A committee calls upon all in sympathy to contribute toward raising money for that purpose.

The original portrait of Columbus, in the national gallery at Cadiz, the portrait of Hernand Cortez, and the original of Queen Isabella, loans to the exposition by the Spanish government, are the subjects of recent dispatches to Director-General Davis. The will contains directions as to the treatment of the natives of America.

The musical women who are to take part in the semi-monthly concerts in the Woman's building are admitted only after examination. Each must have been a resident American at least ten years. No one will take part as a prodigy, nor because of a diploma. Each must play smoothly and correctly one of Mozart's sonatas, and one of Bach's two-part inventions. After this she will render three selections, one of which she may perform at least at the appointed time and place. The judges, to whom the candidate is unknown, will listen in an adjoining room. Only the successful ones will meet the judges personally.

Lady Stratmore has loaned to the Woman's Building a picture of the bed hangings of Patrick, Earl of Kinghorn, who lived in 1660. From Lady Aberdeen, comes a portiere, the work of a countess of 1740.

Mrs. L. B. Shattuck, one of the lady managers, is desirous of having Port Dearborn reproduced and filled with relics of the Chicago fire. One hindrance is dissimilarity of description given by old settlers; another is the nearness of the Krupp gun exhibit, and another, Director Burnham objects that other relics have been kept out because he does not wish to clutter space with ruins.

Midland Plaisance is to have a Lapland village which will rival the Eskimo colony, or would have done so had it wintered here. MARY L. SHERMAN.

## ARIZONA LEGISLATURE.

Status of Measures Now Pending—Some of the Bills Passed.

Special Correspondence of THE TIMES.

Phoenix, March 25.—The bill for the removal of bawdy houses to a limit at least four hundred yards distant from any schoolhouse has finally passed both branches of the Legislature, and will receive the Governor's signature as soon as placed before him. Hurley introduced the bill with a two-fold motive, that of placing a better atmosphere around the school grounds, and to please some heavy property-holders on Monroe and Van Buren streets, where most of these houses are located. Smith of Maricopa nearly defeated the bill in the council, but it was ascertained that he, too, was prompted to do so from a selfish motive, having a heavy mortgage on the leading house of that character on Van Buren and First Streets.

At the request of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals a bill has passed the Assembly making the maximum punishment a fine of \$250, and one year's imprisonment.

Field's Irrigation Bill has again been

resurrected, but there is little hope of its passage, as it might tend to keep capital out, and the Harrison act makes it impossible.

Meaher's bill for the creation of the new county of Santa Cruz has had its second reading and narrowly escaped being placed on its final passage over the protest of its chairman, who stated that he was not yet ready to let it come to an issue. During the session the four members from Maricopa have fallen into the ranks of its opposition, being drawn there by the fear that to create one county would lead to others, and Gila Bend is anxiously awaiting a chance to be segregated from Maricopa.

Ninety-seven bills have already been introduced in the Assembly and sixty-seven in the Council, but as yet less than twenty have become laws.

Smith of Maricopa, after a week's struggle, succeeded in getting the Normal School Appropriation Bill forced out from the Judiciary Committee, and when it was placed on final passage it passed the Council without a single vote against it. The bill had been held only to induce its supporters to favor pet measures of those not interested in its passage. The total appropriation is \$32,000 for the erection of a new building in Tempe.

In the Assembly, however, Mr. Hurley of Maricopa was not able to extract the bill taxing national banks from the Committee on Corporations. This bill passed the Council some time ago, but will never get before the House of its enemies and the bank lobby can prevent it. They claim to hold it till a correlative measure taxing private banking institutions also passes the Council, but the latter measure is stranded, and will hardly come to the surface during the present session.

The twenty-year railroad exemption bill has passed the Council, but seems to meet with but little favor in the Assembly. This bill exempts the road, rolling stock, buildings and all appurtenances from taxation for a period of twenty years, and while it would be a general law, it is intended especially for the Fort Bowie and Globe road, which will probably build during the present session. Two monster petitions were read in the Assembly recently from the Mormon freeholders of Graham county, who protest against any exemption whatever without a consent of the people of the county affected. This bill affects Graham and Gila counties, but the people of Globe, Gila county, are unanimous for the exemption. No test was yet taken up in the House, but the lobby will be ready for it tomorrow.

The Assembly passed an educational bill, introduced by Speaker Baxter, which segregates the offices of Probate Judge and County School Superintendent, and provides that on petitions of parents of fifty pupils, Spanish shall be taught in incorporated cities and towns. The Spanish clause was vigorously opposed by Southwick of Mohave, and Skinner, the Mormon member from Graham, but on final vote the bill passed by a handsome majority.

## Myself.

I am myself, a tiny mite,  
A part of the Eternal Plan;  
A child of the great Infinite,  
One of the mighty race of man.

The Father's form in flower and leaf,  
In every living thing we see;  
The strength on which we found belief  
Makes up the living part of me.

The Universe is great and vast,  
Beyond the grasp of finite mind;  
But, ere my time of life is past,  
Some work to do for man I'll find.

My destiny is in my hand,  
Each day will bring its work to do;  
I must but answer God's demand,  
And to His voice, in me be true.

Oh! why should we be discontent?  
A nature all our own we have;  
With powers rapidly of development,  
The life which only God can give.

I am myself, a little wave  
Upon humanity's great sea.  
As a part of such a mighty whole  
I am content myself to be.

I am myself, the God in me  
Has made me everything I am.  
'Tis well: The wave upon the sea  
Is a part of the Eternal Plan.

(Nannie Snow Langley,  
South Pasadena, Cal., February 25, 1893.)

## BRIEFLY TOLD.

There were 4,300,000 tons of bituminous coal mined in Alabama in 1891. In 1892 the production was 5,272,000 tons, an increase of nearly 22 per cent.

The settlers on the Quillayute prairies, in Washington, are afforded fine sport in thousands of wild geese that come there in the fall and make the region their winter home.

It is not an easy matter to freeze out trichinae. After subjection to a temperature of 25° below zero for two hours, they again become active when exposed to light and air.

The largest sheep ranch in the world is in the counties of Dimmet and Webb, Texas. It contains upward of 400,000 acres and yearly pastures from 1,000,000 to 1,600,000 sheep.

Forty-four guns are fired for a national salute for each State. The national flag is saluted with twenty-one guns. The



—“this is los angeles' greatest dry goods house; the growth of this business the past year stands without a parallel in the history of the dry goods trade of this city; everything just, everything honest, everything that is fair is the motto we stand by—growing today faster and more solidly than ever before.”

# J. T. SHEWARD

—“if you want good treatment, if you want to be waited upon by pleasant salespeople, if you want to be treated right, if you want attention paid you, if you want a sample, if you want to be treated in a sensible manner, we cordially invite you come and see us—this is los angeles' greatest dry house.”

“113-115 north spring street.”

## “an effective

—advertisement must have the impress of truth stamped upon it; bray and bluster disgust the average reader and can have no possible effect for good—you become disgusted with the man who continually tells of his bravery; as a rule they are the greatest cowards—a man who continually boasts of his honesty needs watching; the man who brings his religion before you in every business transaction should never be allowed to get out of your sight if your money drawer is handy; they are not the class who can be depended upon in sickness and distress—the man in business who claims any special advantage over another is not to be trusted; he does not possess the art unless he steals his goods, and surely he is not to be trusted then—the day has gone by when anything else but truth will hold trade—make-believe advertising is a humbug and does not possess the merit of truthfulness; and for that reason it is worthless—we refund money on any and all goods not satisfactory; all we ask is for the goods to be returned in a good, merchantable condition, and you may have your money; if we are cross and ugly when you return an article and hesitate about taking it back, the future advertisements of this house would be wasted upon you; it is possible you might continue to trade, but the effect has ruined your confidence and you will always be distrustful and you have a right to be—we advertise to give you samples freely, and it is done; we advertise to show goods freely, and it is done—we are largely increasing trade by doing as we agree—to sell you a linen that is half cotton and recommend it as all linen is deception; it is not done here; better miss the sale than deceive the customer; an all linen must be all linen, and we protect the customer by refunding the money if by any chance there has been a misrepresentation—an even, well twisted round thread linen will give you the best of wear; an uneven flat-thread linen is made for looks, and you waste your money when you buy it; buy good linens, not the high-priced goods; good linens can be had for 50c, 60c, 65c, 75c, 85c, 90c and \$1; you can buy excellent wearing napkins for \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2, \$2.50 and \$3; we have cheaper goods if you want; ask for the judgment of our linen man and take his advice and we will protect you in his judgment—there are linens and linens; don't buy part cotton, they will rough up and become fuzzy, they are not cheap at any price; we have that kind if you want them; we do not recommend them—our linen trade is showing a very large increase—we give handsome crystal cut glassware free to every purchaser of one dollar's worth or more in the linen department—have you seen the new things in

## “the only linen room

in the far west; we sell linens at moderate profits; we throw out no bait; if you buy anything in this house you pay us a fair, square profit; everything must pay a profit, and we do not solicit trade upon any other basis.

## “royal worcester

—corsets—ladies who have always worn the p'd are better pleased with the royal worcester—ladies who have always preferred the c p say they would never go back to them after trying a royal worcester—

## “they fit better and wear

—better than either the thompson or the r and g—the sales of the royal worcester far exceed any other brand in this city; they come in long, medium and short waists, extra long and extra short; the prices are \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$2.75, \$3, \$3.50, \$4, \$4.50, \$5, \$6, \$6.50 and \$8;

## “we recommend and

—guarantee this corset for wear and fit—first-class dressmakers recommend the royal worcester—we have another corset that comes in competition with other makes at \$1 each; this corset we sell for 50c—take it and compare with any dollar corset made, and if not as represented bring it back and get your money—  
—infant's cloaks; and who wouldn't buy the baby a cloak—a host of new ones just in for the baby—tans and creams, embroidered, hemstitched and plain, from \$2 up to \$8—another new lot of baby caps, 15c, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2, \$2.50, \$3—new silk and mull caps in new styles—a few days of warm weather and then you will need them—this is the largest infant's outfitting department in the city—baby baskets, lined and unlined—infant's complete outfits—infant's hand crocheted socks and booties in silk and wool—fine silk and lamb's wool undergarments, flannel skirts, flannel bands, flannel shawls, plain, hemstitched and embroidered; confirmation robes—sun bonnets, calico gingham cambric, for ladies and children, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00.

## “a lot of dolls.

—they were 75c; they go down to 25c to close.  
—a lot of gents' linen collars; they were 20c and 25c; they go down to 5c.  
—a lot of gents' linen cuffs; they were 25c and 35c; they go down to 10c.  
—a lot of gents' underwear; marked down one-half.  
—a lot of shoes; they go down in price.  
—a lot of gloves; the best brands; were \$2.00 and \$2.25; they go down to \$1.25—a few pairs that you cannot afford to miss.

## “wash dress goods

—the time is drawing near when wash dress goods will be in demand—we always do a large business in this department—our new spring ideas are here in all their loveliness; new printings that could be framed and passed on as hand-painted; neat patterns this season in place of the loud effects of last year.

## “new plumatos.

—you should see them, you will then admire them; the french satens come in small, neat patterns and shapes to imitate the new styles in silks, and will be largely used for dresses and blouse waists—the new tints are equal in appearance to silk, and reflect credit upon the french artists for colors—american satens, sheer muslins in printed designs, all go to make up a complete wash goods department.

## “anderson's scotch zephyrs

—the genuine goods; you will remark this as soon as you see the colorings.

## “all-wool gray goods

—for traveling costumes; a new illuminated sicilian in several different combinations—new for traveling—black sicilians in all grades; they are of excellent value—new dotted black sicilians; choice for a dusty country; the dust is not very numerous now, but it soon will be.

—black and white leghorn hats, 50c; trade winners for the millinery department.  
—leather belts, 50c, 35c, 40c, 50c, up to \$1.00; pocketbooks 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.00, \$5.50, \$6.00, \$6.50, \$7.00, \$7.50, \$8.00, \$8.50, \$9.00, \$9.50, \$10.00, \$10.50, \$11.00, \$11.50, \$12.00, \$12.50, \$13.00, \$13.50, \$14.00, \$14.50, \$15.00, \$15.50, \$16.00, \$16.50, \$17.00, \$17.50, \$18.00, \$18.50, \$19.00, \$19.50, \$20.00, \$20.50, \$21.00, \$21.50, \$22.00, \$22.50, \$23.00, \$23.50, \$24.00, \$24.50, \$25.00, \$25.50, \$26.00, \$26.50, \$27.00, \$27.50, \$28.00, \$28.50, \$29.00, \$29.50, \$30.00, \$30.50, \$31.00, \$31.50, \$32.00, \$32.50, \$33.00, \$33.50, \$34.00, \$34.50, \$35.00, \$35.50, \$36.00, \$36.50, \$37.00, \$37.50, \$38.00, \$38.50, \$39.00, \$39.50, \$40.00, \$40.50, \$41.00, \$41.50, \$42.00, \$42.50, \$43.00, \$43.50, \$44.00, \$44.50, \$45.00, \$45.50, \$46.00, \$46.50, \$47.00, \$47.50, \$48.00, \$48.50, \$49.00, \$49.50, \$50.00, \$50.50, \$51.00, \$51.50, \$52.00, \$52.50, 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# THEY'RE COMING OUR WAY

DURING THIS COLOSSAL SALE AT THE CHICAGO.

WE have turned loose our tigers of energy and put our shoulders to the wheel to make this great stock of clothing, Hats and Furnishing Goods for men, boys and children, reach every family within the confines of this glorious Southern California. We don't carry the largest stock of goods in the world, but, good people, please cut this statement out so as to remember it—right here in your very midst is a veritable hornet's nest in the clothing business; we can't help what has been done, but we are accountable for what we are doing during this free-for-all dissolution of co-partnership sale—we bar no one. Merchants can, if they like, take a hand in helping us dispose of this great stock of saleable goods. We ask you to come, behold, and in beholding we miss our guess if you do not buy. Now, as regards prices, it is generally customary to put a price list in our advertisements, but we refrain from doing so today, simply because the former price and the dissolution price are of such a wide difference it would not look plausible; but kindly, as you pass by the corner of Spring and Franklin streets this week, gaze upon the towering stock. You can rest assured you will be treated courteously by our many gentlemen salesmen, who take pleasure to serve with the utmost care and dispatch all comers, whether buyers or not.

## Chicago Clothing Company's GREAT DISSOLUTION SALE

Cor. Spring and Franklin Sts.

### THE COURTS.

#### Warner Cleared of the Charge of Train-wrecking.

#### James Turner on Trial for Resisting an Officer.

#### Three Supreme Court Opinions Received for Filing.

#### Progress of the Ewing Divorce Suit—Further Hearing Continued on the Sierra Madre Water-right Dispute—Court Notes.

The jury in the case against R. Frank Warner, the young man accused of wrecking a train on the Santa Fe road, near Duarte, last November, brought in a verdict of not guilty yesterday morning, after being out all night, and the defendant was accordingly discharged. At 9 o'clock on the previous night the jury, like the previous one in the same case, announced that they were unable to agree. Judge Smith thereupon ordered that they be locked up for the night. The confinement was evidently not without its good effects, at least in inducing them to reach a conclusion.

Warner heard the decision with undisguised relief, and soon left the courtroom. He does not, however, entertain any dislike for the apartment in which his alleged actions have been listened to, considered, and judged, for directly after the calling of the afternoon cases he came in and took a seat, this time as a spectator and not a prisoner before the bar, and watched with even keener interest than he has been known to manifest during his own trial, the proceedings of the court.

#### CHARGED WITH RESISTING AN OFFICER.

Wilmington is a small town, with not many thousand inhabitants, and Constable Connor has at all times proven himself able to handle the wrong-doers to the satisfaction of all members of the community. Once in a while, however, he has a little difficulty in making an arrest, and such an incident happened some weeks ago when he attempted to jail James Turner, Constable Connor in this case, was assisted by Constable Winters. The night was dark, and when they discovered their man out in the highway Winters jumped him and held him down until his fellow-officer could get the handcuffs on the prisoner. Meanwhile a noisy crowd gathered, and some few bricks were fired indiscriminately. The crowd was in evident sympathy with Turner, and did not hesitate to call out to the officers to be careful. The constables finally succeeded in getting their man to a place of security. At 9 o'clock last evening the jury returned into court and announced that they were unable to agree, and furthermore that there was no prospect of an agreement being reached, whereupon they were discharged.

Yesterday, before Judge Smith and a jury consisting of J. S. Black, S. P. Chamberlain, Eugene Graw, Charles Geeson, A. E. Glass, Frank Gerling, W. F. Hall, E. F. Hastings, W. F. Lancaster, Albert E. Meigs, Hugh J. Smith and Joseph A. Weldt, Turner was tried on a charge of resisting an officer. Deputy District Attorney Davis and Deputy appeared for the people and H. J. Crawford and W. E. Savage for the defendant. A number of witnesses were examined, all of the testimony going to show that the constables had difficulty in making the arrest of Turner and that they were not guilty of using any undue force while so doing. At the conclusion of the testimony it was moved by the defendant's counsel that the Court instruct the jury to bring in a verdict acquitting the defendant on technical grounds. The motion was denied, and the jury received their instructions at 3:30 o'clock and retired to consider a verdict.

#### SUPREME COURT OPINIONS.

Three Supreme Court opinions were received at the Deputy Clerk's office in this city yesterday for filing. The first, in which points of law are decided relative to the duty and power of certain county officers, is in the case of the County of Orange, respondent, vs. Harris, appellant. The action was brought by the defendant, who is Sheriff and Tax Collector of Orange county, the sum of \$627, together with 20 per cent. damages. It is recited in the opinion that the action is based upon the provisions of section 5 of the County Government Act, which provides, in substance, that whenever any board of supervisors shall, without au-

thority of law, order any money paid as salary or fees, and such money shall have been actually paid, it shall be the duty of the District Attorney to commence suit in the name of the county against the person to whom the money was paid to recover the same and 20 per cent. damages for the use thereof. The appellant's claim to the money is based upon section 3770 of the Political Code, which provides that the Tax Collector must collect, in addition to the taxes due on the delinquent list and 5 per cent. added thereto, 50 cents on each lot, piece or tract of land separately assessed, and on each assessment of personal property, one-half of which must go to the county, and the other to the Collector for preparing the list. It appears that the defendant advertised 2528 items of delinquent property and collected, under the section referred to, \$1214.1, one-half of which he claimed the right to hold, under the statute.

The County Government Act, as originally passed, contained a section which provided that "the salaries and fees provided for in this act shall be in full compensation for all services of every kind and description rendered by the officers therein named, their deputies and assistants; and all deputies employed shall be paid by the principals out of salaries hereinbefore provided." This section did not contain the objectionable provisions found in the amendment of 1887, and, being a valid enactment, is operated to repeal the provision that the Assessor might retain 15 per cent. of all amounts collected by him for poll taxes, and it is claimed that by reason of this provision the act was unconstitutional and void. We do not deem it necessary to consider the question as to whether or not the Legislature has the constitutional right to authorize the retention by the Assessor of any portion of the poll taxes collected by him. It may be conceded, and that section 194 is good, so far as it affects the compensations of officers other than assessors.

The contention of the appellant that the money was paid under authority of law is equally unsound. It is the Legislature and not the Board of Supervisors which is charged with the duty of fixing the compensation due to the county officers. Other points raised by the appellant are that the subject matter of this section is not expressed in the title of the county government act, as required by the constitution, and that the act is not uniform in its operation because the supervisors of certain counties are given power not given to others. The judgment rendered against the appellant by the lower court is therefore confirmed.

Judgment was also affirmed in the case of J. Coyne, appellant, vs. Gilbert Rennie, respondent. This was a proceeding for a writ of mandate to the respondent in his official character as Auditor of the city of San Diego, commanding him to issue a warrant for an unpaid portion of the plaintiff's salary as Chief of Police. The respondent demurred to the petition for a writ, and the Court sustained the demurrer and dismissed the proceedings.

The third opinion was in affirmation of the judgment of the San Diego Superior Court in the action of the County of San Diego, respondent, against J. R. Siefert, appellant, to recover from the defendant, the sum of \$120, the amount of a license tax imposed upon his business as a saloon-keeper for the period of twelve months, under an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors. When the cause was first tried findings and judgment were passed in favor of the plaintiff. The defendant appealed from such judgment and from the order denying his motion for a new trial.

**Court Notes.**  
Before Judge Lachlan, a native of Prussia, was yesterday admitted to citizenship by Judge Clark.

The action for a divorce brought by Margaret A. Bungen against her husband, Joseph F. Bungen, in Department Four of the Superior Court, was yesterday continued by Judge Van Dyke until Tuesday for hearing.

In Department Two the case of Carey vs. C. L. Van Scler, an action on the foreclosure of a mortgage, was set for April 12 on motion of plaintiff. The right of jury was also waived. Before Judge Smith in the habeas corpus proceedings of Braulio Yacue yesterday, the petition having been brought before in response to a writ issued for that purpose, J. M. Brooks, Esq., appeared for the plaintiff. The petition was heard by the Court, and being sustained, the defendant was ordered discharged and bail exonerated. The Ewing divorce case attracted another large crowd of listeners yesterday in Department Four, where the cause was continued during the forenoon session of court. Several witnesses were put upon the stand, offering testimony intended to be derogatory to the character of the defendant. Judge Van

Dyke finally postponed further hearing in the case until Tuesday. Hearing in the case of E. J. Baldwin vs. the Sierra Madre Water Company, was continued before Judge Shaw yesterday. Much evidence was introduced, but the case did not reach its close.

**New Suits.**  
Among the documents filed with the County Clerk yesterday were the preliminary papers in the following new cases:  
Estate of William Hawker, deceased, petition for letters of administration.  
S. D. Northcutt vs. M. L. Wicks, suit to compel payment on a promissory note.  
J. H. Leyering vs. the Southern Pacific Railway Company, notice of appeal.  
Jerry Illich vs. F. P. Howard et al., suit to foreclose a mortgage of \$1123.93, with interest.

### A GREAT ENTERPRISE.

#### The Mojave Desert Irrigation Scheme to Be Pushed.

It is Taking Definite Shape and the Incorporation Papers Will Probably Be Filed in San Bernardino Tomorrow.

It was learned yesterday, from a reliable source, that the great project of irrigating the Mojave Desert by means of a mammoth dam to be built at Victor Narrows, on the line of the Southern California road, is sure to be pushed. It will be remembered that The Times several weeks ago explained the purposes of a company of Eastern capitalists to purchase the dam site at Victor Narrows, and build an immense dam which would form a storage reservoir sufficiently large to hold water for irrigating 250,000 acres of desert lands. This fact was of the utmost importance to this county, involving not only the expenditure of \$1,500,000, but promising to bring about a great influx of desirable immigration, but no other paper in Southern California referred to it.

It is learned that last Friday the documents for the formation of the company were all completed and signed, and that they would be filed in San Bernardino by Monday, at the farthest. The capitalists from Duluth and elsewhere, who are interested in the great scheme, were said to be in this city yesterday, but could not be located. The Mojave Desert will yet be fruitful.

**W. K. C. Reception.**  
The ladies of Stanton Relief Corps tendered a reception last evening to Mrs. Abbie E. Johnson and the other newly-elected members of the department staff. The reception was given in the rooms of Stanton Post, G. A. R., and a large number of W. K. C. ladies and their friends were in attendance. There were numerous floral decorations. Mrs. Mary Adams, President of the corps, introduced Mrs. Mary E. Hartwell, who spoke of the work of the order and the nature of the present reception.

Mrs. Johnson responded to this, and remarks containing expressions of good will and of loyalty were made by Department Counselor Mrs. Geraldine E. Hood, Department Senior Vice-President Miss Farmer, Department Inspector Mrs. Flora Cowley, Department Chaplain Mrs. Anna Kosken, and Department I. and I. Officer Mrs. Holcomb. There were also a song by the Stanton Quartette, a recitation by Miss Mattie Hare, a recitation by Miss Laura Cotton and an exhibition of Chinese dancing by Oscar Cotton. Mrs. Johnson was presented a basket of flowers by Mrs. Kate Munson, and another similar floral tribute was given her by Mrs. House in behalf of Heintzelman Corps No. 1, of San Diego. Brief remarks were made by Past Department Commander Buckles, and ice cream and cake were afterward served.

**FRANKLIN** typewriter, \$50. Gardner & Oliver, 104 South Spring street.

**SOWERBROW** Stephens, Mott Market.

WELL! well! well! We are in it. The Los Angeles champions vs. Stockton.

The lawyers are calling for the Stephen M. White cigar.

**HORSEHADISH** Stephens, Mott Market.

Smoke the Stephen M. White cigar. Have you smoked the Stephen M. White cigar?

### RAILROAD AFFAIRS.

#### Changing Station Names on the Atlantic and Pacific.

#### Judge J. D. Springer Expected to Arrive in California.

#### An Incident on the Kite-shaped Track Excursion.

#### Uncle John Clark Will Work for the Northern Pacific-General, Local and Personal Railroad Mention.

The Atlantic and Pacific Company announces two changes of station names: Prescott Junction, Ariz., will hereafter be known as Seligman, and Goffs, this side of Needles, will hereafter be called Blake. The circular does not explain why these changes were made, but they were doubtless made to add glory to somebody.

#### HE WAS BOUND FOR ANAHEIM.

One of the passengers on the first section of the Grand Army excursion train which went around the kite Friday was a Frenchman who could speak no English. After leaving Pasadena, the conductor, in collecting pasteboards, discovered that this man was ticketed to Anaheim, twenty-seven miles south of Riverside, having boarded the wrong train. He subsequently got into the second section of the train, and went around the kite, finally reaching Anaheim after twelve hours' riding over 120 miles of road. It was a long way to Anaheim, but the Frenchman seemed to enjoy the mistake he had made.

#### AN APPOINTMENT.

John Clark, formerly with the Union Pacific, and more recently with the Rio Grande Western passenger department, and who has many friends in this city, has been appointed Southern passenger agent of the Northern Pacific Coast. "Uncle" John Clark's many friends will be glad to hear of this appointment.

#### SCRAP HEAR.

The rate referred to yesterday charged by the California Fruit Transportation Company for the use of refrigerator cars for the export of St. Louis and Chicago, should have been \$90, instead of \$99, as a typographical error made it.

S. H. Wallace, ticket agent for the Pennsylvania Railroad at Philadelphia, is visiting in Los Angeles.

An option of the kind of franchises and right-of-way of the proposed Pacific, Gunnison and Pacific Railway has been given to the Missouri Pacific, and it is probable that work on the new road will begin in the spring. This is the road that is said to be headed straight for Los Angeles, and regarding which The Times of that city was the first paper on the Coast to print any information. — [Las Vegas Optic.]

The action for the Atlantic and Pacific New Mexico division are now organized into a body by themselves—that is, the twelve foremen out of the twenty-two, ten of whom are native citizens and are not received into the order. There are 200 lodges in the United States, with a membership of about five thousand.

Judge J. D. Springer, whose resignation as third vice-president of the Santa Fe system will take effect April 1, has been visiting the hot springs of New Mexico, and is expected to arrive in California in a day or two. He will become general counsel of the Chicago Elevated Terminal Railroad. Mr. Springer became connected with the Atchison road soon after the election of the late Allen Marvel as president, first as assistant to him, then as third vice-president, his duties referring chiefly to legal matters.

President Reinhardt, of the Atchison road, has issued a "New England Primer" of operation of the Atchison system. It is a small book of seventeen pages, and is really a grouping and condensing of the information contained in the annual reports of 1891 and 1892. It gives mileage, earnings, expenses, debt, assets, liabilities, detailed facts concerning the freight and passenger traffic and a deal of other valuable statistical information that is useful to every security holder.

**M. PEPPE & CO.,**  
129 1/2 W. FIRST ST.

Great reduction in prices! Gent's shoes sold and best quality. All sewed, \$1.50. Ladies' shoes sold and best quality, \$1.50. Sewed, \$1.50. All work warranted. Shop open to 8 p.m.

## THE BUSY BEE Shoe House.

Just to liven up trade until our Spring Announcement.  
Just to move a pile of stock.  
Just to keep up our reputation of -he Busy Bees of the shoe business!  
We will cut and slash prices until the most eager bargain seeker is satisfied.

Men's fine gossamer weight Calf Shoes, usual price, \$5.00, now on sale at..... **\$1.50** Men's strong Working Shoes, full stock, bellows tongue, usual value \$2.00, now..... **50c**  
Sizes 9's and 10's only. Small sizes only.

The Greatest Value on Earth! Our Men's French Calf, Hand-sewed \$3.00 Shoes.

Ladies' cloth-top, patent-tip Shoes, \$3.00, worth \$4.00.  
Ladies' cloth-top, patent-tip, patent-back French Kid Button Shoes, extra fine, \$5.00, worth \$7.50.  
Ladies' Dongola Kid, patent-tip, Button Shoes, cloth tops, \$2.50 a pair.  
Ladies' Kid Oxford Ties, patent tips, \$1.00 a pair, any size, any width.  
Ladies' Kid Button Shoes, patent tips, \$1.40; a bargain.  
Ladies' Foot-hold Rubbers, 10c a pair.  
Ladies' Plush Carpet Slippers, 50c.  
Misses' grain tip Spring-heel School Shoes, \$1.25.  
Misses' fine kid button, patent-tip, Spring-heel Shoes, \$1.50 a pair.  
Children's Spring-heel Button Shoes, sizes 5 to 8, 75c.  
Children's grain tip, Spring-heel School Shoes, sizes 8 to 11, \$1.00, dirt cheap.  
Baby Shoes, Kid Button, 25c.

Everything Is Cheap! Everything Warranted!

Low Prices and the Biggest Business in the Town is What You Will Find at the Busy Bee, the Largest Exclusive Shos House in Los Angeles!

## Wm. O'Reilly & Co.,

### 201 N. Spring St.

Opposite the Old Courthouse.

**MRS. F. E. PHILLIPS**  
Ladies' Toilet Parlors!  
A complete line of Mme. Rupert's celebrated  
Cosmetic Face Tonic—the finest in the World!



**Mrs. E. L. Roberts,**  
Fashionable Hairdresser.  
No. 218 1/2 West First Street.  
Shampooing and Hair-dressing.....50 cents  
Hair-cutting.....25 cents  
Curling Hair.....25 cents  
Cutting Bangs.....15 cents  
Cutting Bangs.....15 cents  
ALL WORK SATISFACTORY.

**Dr. Wong Fay's Benevolent Dispensary.**  
227 S. Main street.  
Dr. Wong Fay, from youth being of a sympathetic nature, early secured the services of eminent instructors in the science and art of healing. He is therefore well versed in all phases of internal and external disease; chronic complaints and all kinds of difficult cases readily yield to his skill. Having opened this dispensary, all attending patients will only be charged a nominal price for medicines supplied. All who are afflicted are respectfully requested to come to this dispensary, where the doctor's best skill and attention will be given to secure effective recovery.

**Attention Syndicates & Colonists.**

**DR. E. T. BARBER**  
Now offers for sale the East Side Ranch comprising 50,000 acres of valley land located in the watered or eastern portion of Antelope Valley, Los Angeles county, Cal. This land is on three sides of the John Brown Colony Co. and will be sold in tracts to suit from 10 to 250 acres. The terms are liberal and the title guaranteed. For maps and particulars inquire of or address the owner, Dr. E. T. Barber, East Side Ranch, Lancaster, P. O. Los Angeles county, Cal. Also an undivided unincumbered 1/2 interest in Fort Pirra, containing 20 acres. This land includes the water front of the deep-water harbor at San Pedro.

**UNDERTAKERS.**  
M. H. PETER CO.,  
140 N. Main street. Embalming a Specialty. Always Open. Telephone 61.

**FOR Poland Rock Water**  
Gen. L. Gross, 1409 Pleasant ave., Boyle Heights!



## THE LEAGUE OF CIGAR SMOKERS!

## "SMOKERS!"

15,000,000 sold in 1890;

24,000,000 sold in 1891;

40,000,000 sold in 1892.

And not one sold on the Coast until the last six months. A long Havana filler, Havana seed binder and a Sumatra wrapper.

## A TEN-CENT CIGARETTE FOR TEN CENTS!

TRY THEM AND BE CONVINCED! YOU WILL SMOKE NO OTHER!

FOR SALE BY—Haas, Baruch &amp; Co., F. W. Bishop, George F. Dutton, Nadeau House Cigar Stand, R. T. See, J. H. Trout, Henry Parish, J. P. Madison, Z. P. King; in fact, placed with 150 dealers in the city of Los Angeles within the last 30 days.

## Eschberg, Eachman &amp; Co., San Francisco, Distributing Agents.

OSCAR BAER, Local Agent, 108 Commercial St., Los Angeles, Cal.

## BUSINESS.

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

## OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

LOS ANGELES, March 25, 1893.

The following is a summary of operations of the Los Angeles Clearing-house for the week ended March 25:

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
\$171,924.18	\$154,486.31	\$109,666.73	\$174,140.93	\$130,697.69	\$110,242.91
\$171,924.18	\$154,486.31	\$109,666.73	\$174,140.93	\$130,697.69	\$110,242.91

Total, \$850,558.75

The clearings for the corresponding weeks in 1891 and 1892 were as follows:

1891	1892
\$775,645.68	\$1,176,474.81
\$775,645.68	\$1,176,474.81

There were few changes yesterday in the San Francisco market for fresh fruit.

Oranges were dull, and the demand for apples was fair. There are few good bananas in the market. Receipts of vegetables included asparagus, rhubarb, peas and strawberries, the latter of a poor quality. Potatoes were firm and unchanged. Poultry prices were firm. The market for fresh butter continues heavy, while eggs are firm.

## New York Stocks.

NEW YORK, March 25.—The market opened buoyant under a brisk demand to cover shorts, and considerable buying for long accounts. Prices went up 3/8 of 1 cent, with a rush, when the bears were tempted to cover in General Electric, which found a marked scarcity of that stock.

The sharp rise naturally induced taking of profits, and an active market was ensued, but before the downward movement gained much headway, the bank statement made its appearance and was so entirely satisfactory to the street that the bulls made another upward turn, this time selecting National Cordage as the leader. The market closed firm in tone at a reaction of 1/8 of 1 cent from top figures.

Government bonds closed steady.

NEW YORK, March 25.—On call, National closed at 3 per cent, and Prime Mercantile Paper at 6 1/2 per cent.

STERLING EXCHANGE—Easier, with actual business in 60-day bills, 4.85% @ 4.80%; demand, 4.87% @ 4.88.

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## New York Mining Stocks.

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STERLING EXCHANGE—Easier, with actual business in 60-day bills, 4.85% @ 4.80%; demand, 4.87% @ 4.88.

## General Market Prices.

CHICAGO, March 25.—Wheat was nervous. May opened 1/2 lower; advanced 3/4 on covering by shorts, who feared a squeeze; receded 3/4 on sales at the top; rallied, and closed at highest prices, 1c above yesterday's close.

Receipts were 31,000 bushels.

Closing quotations: WHEAT—Steady. Cash, 75 1/2; May, 78.

CORN—Lower; cash, 40 1/2; May, 42 1/2.

OATS—Easy; cash, 30; May, 31 1/2.

RYE—42.

BARLEY—42.

FLAX—110 1/2.

TIMOTHY—4.80 @ 4.40.

LIVERPOOL, March 25.—WHEAT—Offered moderately; No. 2 red winter, steady at 68 3/4.

CORN—Steady; offered sparingly; April, 4 1/2; May, 4 1/4.

FLOUR—CHICAGO, March 25.—FLOUR—Easy; cash, 17 1/2; May, 17 3/4.

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## REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

SATURDAY, March 25.

[Figures in parentheses, unless otherwise stated, give volume and page of miscellaneous records containing recorded maps.]

S W Hill et al to George Viall, lot 13, Park Place, Pasadena, \$2615.

W A Shute to J M Creamer, lots 1, 2 and 3, block A, New Electric Road tract, and lot 9, block B, New Electric Road tract, \$5.

W W Elliott et al to L K Vincent, lot 4, Elliott's addition, Santa Monica, \$400.

W Bader et al to C S Carpenter, 10 acres, San Pasqual Rancho, \$3100.

Pomona Cemetery Association to E Cooper, 1/2 lot 47, Pomona Cemetery, \$17.50.

S E McKee et al to N Cornwall, lot 1, O'Neill's subdivision, part lot 7, block 37, Hancock's addition, \$100.

J Hewitt et al to W Jaycox, lot 9, Jacobson's subdivision, lot 6, block S, Pasadena, \$340.

A R Malnes et al to K Old, lot 16, block 2, Niles tract, \$1.

M A Shaw et al to C A Mentry, lots 1, 3 and 5, Wooley addition, Downey, and lots 18 and 19, block 2, Old Clapp Orchard tract, \$2.

F U Dolph to L A Harill, bond for deed, lot 159, Wingerter tract.

G W Puck et al to A B Stafford, lots 1 to 4, block B, Walnut Grove tract, \$1300.

E Tring to M L Hunt, 3 acres, Hyde Park tract, \$25.

J H Stur et al to E Hancock, same property as above, \$5.

J J Jones et al to J F Thomas, lot 10, subdivision of lot 31, T N R 11 W, Palmdale, \$250.

C M Stoneman et al to F J Thomas, same property as above, \$5.

R Green et al to E M Howard, lot 6, block F, Bonnie Brae tract, \$1500.

M R Shuter et al to M Schroeder, east 2 acres of NW 1/4 of lot 17, T 2 S, R 13 W, W C Dickinson et al to E F Baldwin et al, west 10 feet lot 4, Dickinson's subdivision part of 4, block S, San Pasqual tract, Pasadena, \$600.

Southern Pacific Railroad Company to J Sweeney, bond for deed, NE 1/4 sec 19, T 5 N, R 12 W, \$400.

S E Poth et al to S Palmer, lot 1, block 5, and block 1, Compton, \$20.

J F Leibel to T B Chapman et al, lots 14 and 15, block 7, Rivera, \$300.

M N Avery to Los Angeles Land Improvement Company, east 1/2 lot 87, McDonald's addition, \$1250.

Los Angeles Land Improvement Company to S H Holcomb, Jr., same property as above, \$1250.

M Baude to D R Brearley, lot 57, Park Villa tract, \$1.

S L Linck to H C Dillon, lot 8, block 14, Urstman tract, \$300.

E H Kincald et al to J F Towell, lots 1 to 7, and 25 to 28, and 35, 46 and 48, Kincald tract, \$200.

P Keenan et al to E Mead, lots 11 and 12, block 3, Pioneer Building tract, \$500.

E H Kincald et al to J F Towell, lots 1 to 7, and 25 to 28, and 35, 46 and 48, Kincald tract, \$200.

O L Sprecher et al to Newhall &amp; Castaic Oil Company, E 1/2 sec 7, T 6 N, R 17 W, and E 1/2 sec 25, T 6 N, R 17 W, \$1.

San Jose Ranch Company to J C Beck, NW 1/4 sec 34, NW 1/4 sec 7, T 1 S, R 9 W, \$2000.

J A Philbin et al to J Furrer, lots 20 and 22, Brooks's subdivision, Philbin tract, \$1000.

E H Kincald et al to W O Dewar, lot 56, Kincald tract, \$10.

E H Kincald et al to M F O'Dea, lot 68, Kincald tract, \$10.

E H Kincald et al to L M Grider, lot 8, Kincald tract, \$10.

E H Kincald et al to J G Wells, lot 37, Kincald tract, \$10.

W F McClure et al to M Jones, lot 32, block 17, Garvanza addition, \$1,375.

H Hancock et al to C Cole, 480 acres La Brea Rancho, \$200.

F Lyons et al to R Christ, 1/2 W. Woolcott's subdivision lot 8, Mathews &amp; Tietz tract, \$1300.

J C Clune to Granite Bank, Monrovia, 55 feet lot 1 block C, Spence &amp; Fairley's subdivision, Monrovia, \$1800.

M Cummings et al to S La Helle, 10 feet 8 1/2 lot 4, San Pedro, \$1.

G Oskin to J Cokin, lots 10 and 12, block D, Mill Lookout tract, \$5.

A C Harper to I B Newton, lot 8, block 4, Pryor tract, and lot 9, block 4, Pryor tract, \$400.

A Slauson et al to A Slauson and Water Company to J Slauson, lots 8 and 9, block 1, A Slauson, 1 lands of grantor, \$1.

J S Slauson et al to A Slauson and Water Company, lots 5 to 10, block 82, A Slauson, \$1.

A Slauson and Water Company to H F Macnell, lots 11 and 12, block 83, lots 1 and 2, block 82, A Slauson, \$1.

A Slauson and Water Company to J A Hutchins to R H Martin, lots 8 and 9, Hall tract, \$1500.

C M Stinson et al to W D McQuerry, lots 17 to 19, Solano tract, \$1650.

A I Hall to H Susskind, lots 10 and 11, and N 44 feet lot 9, block D, Miller tract, \$100.

J C Beck et al to C H Mellen, lot 13, subdivision S J NW 1/4 sec 32, T 2 S, R 14 W, \$1.

J C Beck et al to C H Mellen, lot 1, block 2, Moutin addition, \$300.

A Lemon to J Q Adams, 10,328 acres San Rafael Rancho, \$1350.

S Adams et al to A Lemon, E 1/2 lot 62, Wau's subdivision, San Rafael Rancho, \$2500.

City of Los Angeles to F Solano et al, lots 17 to 19, Solano tract, \$1650.

A I Hall, assignee, to H Susskind, lot 7, block A, Atwood's subdivision, lot 5, block 73, Hancock's survey, \$170.

J A Bahler tract, \$10.

J A McCarthy et al to N C Bennett, lot 14, block 4, City Center tract, \$600.

J A McCarthy et al to G A Smith et al, lot 14, block 4, City Center tract, \$150.

W H Kelso to N C Kelso, SW 1/4 block 329, Inglewood, 3,101 acres.

Estate of J H Bryan to E B Duncan, lot 6, block B, Bryan's Figueroa street subdivision, \$1800.

Deeds, \$3.

Mortgages, \$3.

Total, \$34,097.50.

## SECURITY SAVINGS BANK AND TRUST COMPANY.

No. 148 S. Main St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Capital, \$200,000.00

Money loaned on Real Estate.

Officers and Directors—F. R. MYERS, Pres.; T. L. DUGUE, Vice-Pres.; J. F. SARTORI, Cashier.

J. W. Helman, President Nevada Bank of San Francisco; H. W. Helman, Vice-President of Bank of Los Angeles; Maurice S. Helman, wholesale stationer, Los Angeles; M. L. Fleming, Dr. A. C. Rogers and James Rawson, capitalists, Los Angeles; A. Graves and J. R. Shaulkhan, attorneys, Los Angeles.

Under the State law private estates of stockholders are pro rata liable for total indebtedness of the bank. Our loan committee of five directors exercise great care in making loans.

Special attention given to depositors of small sums, also to children's savings deposits.

Remittances may be sent by draft, postal order, or Wells-Fargo Express.

5 PERCENT INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

Main Street Savings Bank and Trust Company.

120 South Main Street, Opposite Postoffice, Los Angeles, California.

CAPITAL, \$200,000.00

MONEY LOANED ON MORTGAGE.

J. B. LANKERSHIM, President.

CHAS. FORMAN, Vice-President.

J. V. WACHTEL, Cashier.

LOS ANGELES SAVINGS BANK.

Capital Stock, \$100,000.00

J. W. Helman, President.

W. E. Plater, Vice-President.

W. M. Caswell, Cashier.

Interest Paid on Deposits. Money to Loan on First-Class Real Estate.

BANKS.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE LOS ANGELES NATIONAL BANK OF LOS ANGELES, CAL., AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, MARCH 1, 1893.

RESOURCES.

Cash and discounts, \$883,116.10

Banks, \$17,810.12

National bank notes outstanding, \$20,840.65

Expenses and taxes paid, \$21,440.63

Government bonds, \$135,000.00

Cash on hand, \$238,676.66

Cash in banks, \$189,900.62

Total, \$1,876,144.31

LIABILITIES.

Capital, \$500,000.00

Surplus, \$2,500.00

Undivided profits, \$15,968.59

National bank notes outstanding, \$135,000.00

Deposits, \$1,172,675.12

Total, \$1,876,144.31

STATE LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY OF LOS ANGELES, NORTHWEST CORNER SPRING AND SECOND STS., LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Capital paid in Gold Coin, \$700,000.00

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:

W. G. Cochran, President.

J. W. Helman, Vice-President.

J. F. SARTORI, Cashier.

J. W. Helman, President Nevada Bank of San Francisco; H. W. Helman, Vice-President of Bank of Los Angeles; Maurice S. Helman, wholesale stationer, Los Angeles; M. L. Fleming, Dr. A. C. Rogers and James Rawson, capitalists, Los Angeles; A. Graves and J. R. Shaulkhan, attorneys, Los Angeles.

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RESOURCES.

Cash and discounts, \$883,116.10





One of the pleasant social events of the past week was the reception tendered to Mrs. Anna S. Averill by her classes in literature and archaeology at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Pomeroy, on South Hill street. The affair was an entire surprise to Mrs. Averill, who, with her husband, was invited to a quiet 6 o'clock dinner. The thirty-five ladies and their respective husbands gathered at the home of Mrs. D. G. Stephens, near by, and proceeded in a body to the Pomeroy residence, where they succeeded in surprising their esteemed leader in literature in the most perfect manner imaginable. The event marked the thirtieth wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Averill, and a suitable testimonial from the classes was a pleasant reminder of the fact. During the evening the ladies rendered several musical selections. Mrs. Hendricks, Church and Pomeroy, sang, and the latter played a duet, light refreshments were served, and altogether the affair was a pleasant event to mark one of the milestones of life.

**AN EASTER PARTY.**  
A party of fifty or more little folks had a royal time yesterday afternoon at the pleasant home of Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Churchill, on Figueroa street. It was an Easter party, a birthday party and a surprise party combined. No one was surprised but the little maid for whom it was given—Miss Marian Churchill, who passed her little birthday on Friday. She was invited out to lunch with a small friend yesterday, and when she returned found the parlors filled with a company of little folks in their best gowns and gayest spirits. There was music and dancing and a hunt for Easter eggs among the rose bushes and vines in the yard. Rugs were spread on the lawn and games were played, and by and by the children marched into the dining room, where was a wonderful table laden with all sorts of Easter tokens. There was an immense hen's nest of taffy straw filled with bright-colored eggs in the center, and at each plate was an Easter souvenir. Cakes and ices, sandwiches, fruit and confectionery were served, and at 5 o'clock the children went home brimful of Easter ideas. The little guests included Miss Louise Burke, Lela Simons, Louise McFarland, Helen and Charlotte Bailey, Annie Dunn, Lela Holterhoff, Mary, Kate and Lucy Clark, Anise and Katie Van Nuy, Nellie Fullerton, Ione, Mary, Katherine and Hazel Childers, Blanche Woodhead, Echo and Lole Allen, Helen Chaffee, Helen Davenport, Bessie Conroy, Margaret Gilbert, Marian Macneil, Margaret and Mary Lee, Mabel and Clara Dooner, Hattie and Marjorie Severance, and tiny Jim Yerkes, a Philadelphia three-year-old, who made his social debut on this occasion.

Miss Hattie Smith, Miss May Campbell, Miss Bessie Marble, Mrs. C. B. Woodhead, Mrs. A. B. Childers and Mrs. Davenport assisted Mrs. Churchill in entertaining the juveniles.

**SOME DINNER PARTIES.**  
Wednesday evening last the home of Judge and Mrs. R. A. Ling, 410 Downey avenue, was the scene of a brilliant dinner party. The spacious dining-room was converted into a bower of roses, the decorations being confined to pink and orange blossoms. Banks of roses adorned each side of the room, while garlands of roses and gay pink ribbons, around a handsome centerpiece, formed the table decorations. The menu was especially elegant and dainty. After dinner music and cards whiled away the hours in a delightful manner. At last the guests departed with many expressions of pleasant evening. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Washburn, Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Bradford, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Cliville, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Olmstead of Hartford, Ct., Dr. and Mrs. Shoemaker, Mr. and Mrs. N. C. Browning and Miss Mabel Ling.

**SPEED THE PARTING.**  
Mr. and Mrs. Fred Parke, No. 108 North Hill street, gave a very pleasant "at home" last Friday night, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wiggins, who will soon leave for Chicago. The evening was spent in games. Refreshments were served, and all went home declaring themselves delightfully entertained.

**ART LECTURES.**  
A very interesting and instructive course of lectures on art is being given at Miss Marshall's school, on Hope street, by Rev. Alfred Clarke, rector of Christ Church. These lectures are particularly interesting from the fact that while Mr. Clarke is so well-versed in the subject, he departs from the ordinary text-book instruction, and gives the result of his own thought and research, illustrating his ideas by black-board drawings. These lectures are to be followed by others on various subjects by Rev. B. W. R. Taylor of St. John's Church, John Shirley Ward and Dr. Follenbee, at dates of which will be announced at the time of their occurrence, that all interested may attend.

A most instructive talk upon Chinese life and customs by Rev. Mr. Nevins, and one upon physical culture by Miss Holtzacker, have recently been given.

**COMING EVENTS.**  
The Ancient Order of Hibernians will give their nineteenth grand annual ball April 3 at Armory Hall.

Court Olive, No. 7751, A.O.F. of A., will give their third anniversary ball at Armory Hall on Tuesday evening, March 28. The committee has secured neither pains nor expense to make this ball one of the events of the season. Some novel effects will be introduced for the first time in this city.

Mrs. Margaret Collier Graham will tender a reception to the ladies of the Friday Morning Club and their invited guests next Friday at her home in Pasadena.

The ladies will give some valuable points as to man's duties and privileges next Wednesday night at Unity Church. Rev. Florence Kollock of Pasadena will discuss the family man, Mrs. C. M. Severance will talk about the young man of the twentieth century, Kate Tupper

Galpin will point out the need of physical culture and Dr. Kate S. Black will discuss the higher education of men. It will be a "man's rights" convention from a woman's standpoint, in other words.

**WOODEN WEDDING.**  
A large company of friends of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Sloan assembled on Tuesday evening last at their home, No. 320 West Sixteenth street, to celebrate the fifth anniversary of their marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Sloan were the recipients of numerous useful and beautiful presents.

The following were among the invited guests: Rev. F. M. Larkin and wife, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Bruner, Mr. and Mrs. F. Felmer, Dr. H. H. Cross and wife, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. McMahon, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. Elbertson, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. White, Mr. and Mrs. Toen, Mr. and Mrs. G. Ditch, Mr. and Mrs. Martinez, Mr. and Mrs. H. Waggoner, Mr. and Mrs. Jeffries, Mr. and Mrs. H. Lang, Mr. and Mrs. Shipman, Mr. and Mrs. Johnston, Miss McCormick, Forest, Terra, New York, E. Harris, L. Dickey, the Misses Laura Forest, Ada Harris, Emily Jaques, Emma Bushy, Edith Hoff, Lula Williams, Hattie Davies, Minnie Homes, Katie Fellmer, Grace White, Maude Harris, Grace Sloan, Edna Heap and the Messrs. Ed Terra, Frank Bushy, V. Jaques, Oscar Benfield, Oliver White, Oliver Heap.

**SOCIAL SNAPS SHOTS.**  
Mrs. Richard Gird of China was in the city on Friday. She leaves early in May for Chicago to visit the big fair.

Mrs. D. G. Stephens and niece, Miss Annie Wether, leave for Chicago early in May.

The young ladies of St. John's Episcopal Church handsomely decorated their beautiful place of worship yesterday with palm branches, in honor of Palm Sunday.

Capt. and Mrs. S. Berry leave for their home in Missouri Monday.

Mrs. H. Jeffries leaves for Omaha Monday, after spending four months here.

Mrs. F. L. Johnson and her son Frank of Minneapolis, Minn., left yesterday for San Francisco, homeward bound, after a delightful stay of three months in Southern California, visiting Colorado and Hotel Redondo and places of interest. They made many friends while in the city who wish them a pleasant and safe journey home.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac R. Hitt of Chicago have returned to the Argyle after a pleasant trip to Pasadena, where they were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Hugus.

John W. Gardner, wife and daughter have returned from San Francisco after an absence of nearly three months.

Miss Franc Hawks, of the public schools, will spend her vacation at the Matilija Hot Springs, Ventura county.

F. Moss and wife, accompanied by their daughter, Mrs. Maas, will leave in a few days for Chicago to visit relatives and the World's Fair. They will be absent till September 1.

Fred H. Peoria has removed to California with his family, and will make his home in this city.

At Santa Monica, on Thursday last, William H. Thompson was married to Miss Ida Carpenter, Rev. E. K. Cooper of the Soldiers' Home officiating. The happy couple are now left for Visalia, which will be their future home.

#### MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

The successful rendition on Friday evening last of Haydn's oratorio, *The Creation*, by Prof. Bacon and a chorus of 100 voices has demonstrated the fact that music of this class can be rendered in Los Angeles in a manner that may well excite the envy of much larger communities. Several efforts had formerly been made to produce similar works, but met with so little encouragement that the opinion seemed to settle on the minds of our local musicians that it was impossible to get together a chorus large enough in numbers, high enough in vocal ability and possessing sufficient application and perseverance to produce a creditable rendition of oratorio in Los Angeles. But in the face of this conviction and undaunted by the past failures of others, Prof. Bacon entered the lists, and to him and his chorus belong the honor of being the first to successfully render anything approaching real oratorio in this city.

The success of *The Creation* has called forth a universal desire to establish an oratorio society on a permanent basis. With this end in view, and in response to numerous requests, a meeting of the singers of Los Angeles has been called for next Wednesday evening at Caledonia Hall to meet Prof. Bacon for the purpose of forming such a society. Some of the most prominent singers in the city are interested in this movement, and only first-class material will be selected for this chorus, which is designed in numbers and quality to exceed anything yet put before our people. The movement deserves success, and, if the work of Friday evening is any criterion, some first-class oratorio work may confidently be looked for among permanent associations.

**THE RUDOLPH ENTERTAINMENT.**  
Miss Rudolph's entertainment tomorrow evening at the Y.M.C.A. Auditorium will include some fine musical selections by local talent. Messrs. Hare, Newkirk, Zinnman, Prof. O. W. Moore, Chipman and Wallace, Messrs. Graham Smith and Selby, Messrs. Hawks and Brown will sing, and there will be instrumental music by Prof. Wendell Schiel, Messrs. Mead, Wilson and Mason.

**THE STIMSON MUSICAL.**  
The musicale given at the palatial home of Mrs. T. D. Stimson on Figueroa street last Wednesday evening was quite the most elegant social affair of the past week, aside from its musical importance. All the numbers rendered were of exceptional excellence, and a finer programme of instrumental and vocal music has never been presented in a private drawing-room here. The recital was given in a residence, which is quite the finest of any in the city, was entirely at the disposal of the guests. Punch was served, and a pleasant, informal social followed the music. A snug sum was netted for the benefit of the kindergarten, each guest present representing a big silver dollar.

**EASTER MUSIC.**  
The excellent choir of St. John's Episcopal Church on Adams street is preparing some very elaborate music for the Easter services. The eucharistic office, including the "Kyrie," "Credo," "Agnus Dei" and "Gloria in Excelsis" is an adaptation from one of the most beautiful and solemn masses in the Russo-Greek Church. The rhythm and melody are peculiarly Oriental.

There will be special music at the First Presbyterian Church on Easter Sunday, April 2. In the evening *The Holy City*, by Alfred R. Gard, will be rendered under the direction of Prof. D. H. Morrison, by a chorus of fifty voices, and an orchestra of twenty pieces. The following soloists will assist: Mrs. M. E. Auer, Mrs. Bloodgood, Charles Walton and Dr. Semler. The above is an evidence of quite an inter-

## To the Ladies of Los Angeles.

**B. PRIESTLEY & CO'S Right to the Use of Their Name and Trade-Mark Again Sustained by the United States Circuit Court.**

In January, 1891, an application was made in the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of California, for an Injunction Against

**FRANK, GREY & COMPANY OF THIS CITY,**

To Restrain the Latter From Unauthorized Use of the Name of PRIESTLEY with Which to Sell Dress Goods not Made by B. PRIESTLEY & Co., of Bradford, England. The Temporary Injunction Was Granted, but the Defendant Corporation Was not Satisfied with That Outcome and Proceeded to Trial of the Case on the Merits, with the Result Indicated in the Following Letter From the Attorneys Having General Charge of the Priestley Cases. The Following is the Text of Judge Ross' Final Decree:

In the Circuit Court of the United States in and for the Southern District of California.

BRIGGS PRIESTLEY et al., Complainants,

vs.

FRANK, GREY & COMPANY (a corporation,) Defendant.

No. 285.

Now on this day come the complainants by Wilson & Lamme, their solicitors, and comes the defendant by Graft & Latham, its solicitors, and it appearing to the Court that the defendant has been duly served with process herein by personal service, and the said defendant having filed its answer to the complainants' bill of complaint, and the complainants having filed their replication to the said answer, and it further appearing that the said cause was duly referred to the Special Master to take the testimony and report the findings of fact, and upon the coming in of the report of the said Special Master the defendant filed its exceptions to the said findings of fact as so reported by the said Special Master, which exceptions were duly considered and by the Court overruled.

And this cause coming on to be heard at this term upon the bill and answer and the said Special Master's report and findings of fact, and was argued by counsel, and in consideration whereof.

It is ordered, adjudged and decreed that the Master's report be, and the same is, hereby approved and affirmed, and thereupon.

It is further ordered, adjudged and decreed by the Court that the said defendant, Frank, Grey & Co. (a corporation,) its officers, attorneys, solicitors, agents, servants and employees, and all persons acting through, under or by its direction, be, and they are hereby severally and perpetually restrained and enjoined from selling or offering for sale, directly or indirectly, any goods whatever manufactured by any person or persons, firm, company or corporation, other than the complainant herein, Briggs Priestley & Company, and designated by the name of Briggs Priestley & Company's Silk Warp Henriettas, as the goods manufactured by the said complainants, Briggs Priestley & Company, or Priestley's Henriettas, or Priestley & Company's Henriettas, or other like designation or name, or any goods similar to those manufactured by said Briggs Priestley & Company, as in the said complainant's said bill of complaint alleged, or any colorable imitation thereof, and from pirating or infringing upon the marks designated by the said complainants, Briggs Priestley & Company, the plaintiffs waiving the account prayed for in the bill, the Court does not order such account.

All of which is finally ordered, adjudged and decreed by the Court.

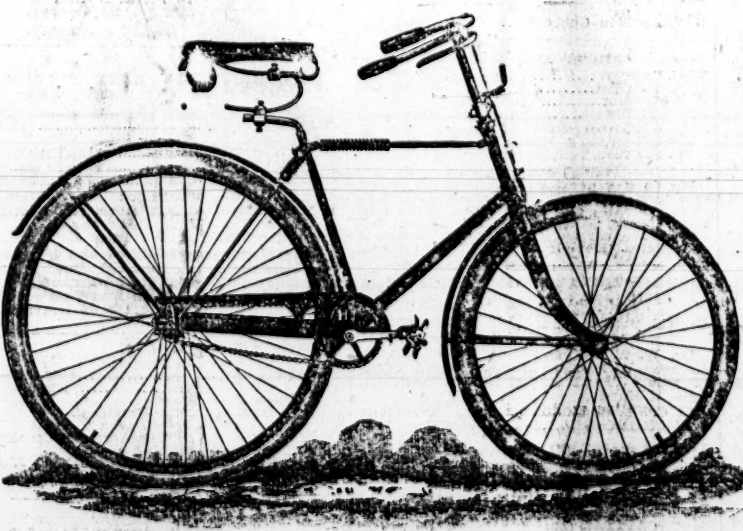
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est now being manifested among musicians in oratorio work.

**A HARP RECITAL.**  
Musicians are anticipating two pleasant evenings this week—on Tuesday and Thursday—when Miss Mand Morgan, the brilliant young harp virtuoso, will play at Unity Church. Miss Morgan comes fresh from her triumphs in the East. She conducted the recent concert of the Lenox Choral, in Madison Square Garden, and gave brilliant concerts in Chicago and Denver en route to the Pacific Coast. Her Chicago concert took place in the elegant residence on Michigan avenue which has been engaged by Mrs. Vanderbilt for the World's Fair.

Miss Morgan's concert will not be a solo harp recital, purely, but there will be selections also for two harps, in which she will be accompanied by her sister, Miss Eleanor Morgan, and Miss Morgan will read a very entertaining essay upon the harp, in which the romantic instrument will be traced from its origin to the present time. This essay is interspersed with and illustrated by selections on the harp, showing the minstrelsy of different periods.

Miss Morgan is the daughter of the late George W. Morgan, for many years organist of Trinity Church, New York.

**TREBLE CLEF CONCERT.**  
The Treble Clef Club give its annual spring concert on Monday evening, April 3, at the Los Angeles Theatre. The soloists will be Mme. Bianchini, who, as prima donna with the Bostonians, won immediate recognition by her sweet, powerful soprano. She was Mme. Louisa Bianchini, but has since married Señor Carlos Sobrino, the eminent piano virtuoso, who will also assist at the Treble Clef concert. His brilliant execution of the Paris and London press comment most favorably, while the characteristic American enthusiasm finds full vent in the press notices of the New York, Boston and Chicago papers, which speak of his playing.

**STUDENTS' RECITAL.**  
The pupils of Belmont Hall will give a musical recital tomorrow evening, which promises much pleasure to the listeners. Physical exercises and recitations will intersperse the programme. Beside the pupils, Mlle. Rubo will sing and L. Thomasiewicz will play.

**AUS DER OHE COMING.**  
Adele Aus der Ohe, the celebrated pianist, will appear at the Los Angeles Theatre April 5 and 8. This young

virtuoso is not a stranger in Los Angeles, having appeared here two or three years ago and the music-loving public will be delighted to again listen to her artistic renditions. Since her appearance here she has scored numberless triumphs abroad, and comes fresh from brilliant successes in foreign cities.

**PADEREWSKI MAKES MONEY.**  
Paderewski has been awarded a greater degree of popularity (measured in terms of money) than ever before in this country. His first twenty-three recitals in this country on his present concert tour brought in over \$66,000. "Liszt's palmist said this," says Music. "When Rubenstein was in this country he was so fortunate as to take home with him about \$44,000 as the net proceeds of the whole season. No other pianist has ever broken this record. But Paderewski far surpasses it in the first five weeks of his second season."

At Smith College, on his way to New York, he simply stopped over one train and played an hour to a \$1,900 house. He has been obliged to lose about \$20,000 of concerts during the present season on account of a felon upon the third finger of his right hand.

Cincinnati has a grievance, however, because Paderewski gave them the grand snub, and remarks spitefully that "some thousands have not yet bowed the knee to Baal."

**EXPOSITION MUSIC.**  
There will be a great gathering of the musical clans at the World's Fair.

Miss Kate Gordon, a prominent society lady and a pupil of the renowned Marchesi, has been elected to represent the Schubert Club of St. Paul.

The Kansas City Apollo Club has a grievance against Secretary Wilson, because it has received no official invitation to add its cultured voice to the grand harmony.

The New York Symphony Orchestra, Walter Damrosch, conductor, will give two concerts in Music Hall on May 19 and 20. The Apollo Club of Chicago, will give performances of Handel's Messiah on June 14 and 28, and of Bach's Saint Matthew Passion on June 16 and 30.

**Pleaded Not Guilty.**  
M. V. Biscalluz, the attorney who is accused by a client of embezzling \$20, appeared before Justice Seamas yesterday morning and entered his plea of not guilty to the charge.

"The Sleeping Beauty."  
[Being sensible that all things do grow old-fashioned, and especially those which have to deal with the relations of the sexes, I have thought it a not unworthy work to try and refine the dear old story of "The Sleeping Beauty." I am confident that the author of this immortal legend intended no vulgarity in allowing the Beauty to reward the Prince, who walked her with a kiss—to reward him with her love and life. But however proper such performances may have been in the days B. S. (Before Susan,) we who have lived under the teachings of the gracious Susan B. and the still more gracious Frances E., must admit that they are shockingly, shockingly coarse. It is with this apology, therefore, that I submit the following revised version, which, I trust, is at least more chaste than the original.]

She slept amid the castle gloom,  
All girded round by knight and groom:  
When, bursting gates and stubborn wall,  
The Charming Prince swept through the hall.

He saw the maid,  
His heart obeyed;  
And kissed where vagrant blushes strayed.

Then huzzab, huzzab, huzzab broke,  
And yawns and oaths were thick as smoke.  
Some vowed a witch had dragged the drink;  
Some vowed they had not slept a wink.

While bending prone  
Before the throne,  
The Prince in youthful splendor shone.

And what of her, the rescued one,  
Snatched back from death to greet the sun?  
Did she with love the Prince invest,  
And bid a priest perform the rest?

Ah, no; ah, no;  
My tale of woe  
Does not come out exactly so.

She shrieked: "And is my arm so weak  
A puny man dare press my cheek?"  
Thou beast! (she cried.) Thou vulgar hack!

With soul as coarse as guano sack!  
A kiss! ah me,  
My senses flee!"

"Oh, pardon! sainted Susan B.,  
With that she waved her queenly hand  
For wash-girls, bath-tubs, soap and sand:  
And as the Prince did haste to go,  
Helped on by many a well-shod toe,  
He saw with wrath  
Beside his path,  
The Beauty give her cheek a bath."

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## Facts are Stubborn Things.

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FIRST—The article must possess actual merit.

SECOND—You must not claim more for it than actual use will demonstrate.

THIRD—You must obtain and retain the notice and confidence of the people.

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J M Browne, 2626 S Main.	The Meek Baking Co, 649 S Olive.
A B Boswell, cor 14th and Main.	H Williams, 328 E First.
F P Brossart, 827 Pasadena ave.	W C Weld, 528 Temple.
N Canepa, cor 7th and San Pedro.	F W Watkins, cor 17th and Grand ave.
Albert Cohn, 219 S Main.	J P Wylie, 1977 First.
Arthur Cohn, 1122 W Tenth.	G H Wood, 3202 S Main.
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W L Packard, 441 S Spring.	W A Boren,
Powers & Young, 1950 E First.	Adams & White,
Rebard & Ferguson, 344 N Main.	Jones & King,
Ralphs Bros, cor Sixth and Spring.	City Grocery,
A I Richardson, cor Washington and Vernon.	S B Meyers, Daggett.
John P Russell, cor Fifth and Hill.	S C Winchester, Needles.
P C Robinson, 1266 W Second.	R Lane, Calico.
James Russell, cor Kurtz and Sichel.	L Goding, Barstow.
Louis Spinner, 428 Alamo.	E T Lee, Orange.
Wm Schwengert, 209 E First.	Ehlen & Grote, Orange.
W Sprague, 110 E Seventh.	Thompson & Wilson, Santa Ana.
K M Sullivan, 2700 S Main.	J D Parnham,
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